TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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Poetry.

REMEMBERED LORE.

I loved you—loved you—love you now,
And loved you then, and shall love well,
A thousand thousand years to come,
Whatever Death may have to tell!

I loved you then—this you do know,
For you and I were near together,
A thousand thousand years ago,
In some forgotten summer weather.

I cannot see the place, and yet,
I think the heavens and earth drew nigh
In closer love; for Time was young,
The stars were budding in the sky.

And the great sun shone broad and bright
In new-born gladness; like a flower
The moon hung in a purple night;
And we, like children, hour by hour,

Learned some new love at Nature's life,
And with her growth went hand in hand—
One with the stars and streams and seas
Of that forgotten, wondrous land.

And now the ancient memories stir,
The ancient life-wells fresh and strong;
The earth is old and gray, yet still
She keeps the rhythm and the song—

The song whose strain we still discern,
Although the words are lost for aye:
The anthem of the morning stars,
That rings throughout Eternity!

CHRISTMAS.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

My little child comes to my knee
And tugging pleads that he may climb
Into my lap to hear me tell
The Christmas tale he loves so well—
A tale my mother told to me,
Beginning "Once upon a time."

It is a tale of skies that rang
With angel rhapsodies sublime:
Of that great host, serene and white,
The sheperds saw one winter night—
And of the glorious stars that sang
An anthem once upon a time.

The story of the hallowed years
Tells of the sacrifice sublime
Of one who prayed alone and wept
While his awearied followers slept—
And how his blood and Mary's tears
Commingled once upon a time.

And now my darling at my side
An echoes of the distant chime
Bring that sweet story back to me—
Of Bethlehem and Calvary,
And of the gentle Christ that died
For sinners once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that men have told
In ponderous tomes or fluent rhyme,
Like misty shadows fade away—
But this sweet story 'bides for aye,
And, like the stars that sang of old,
We sing of "Once upon a time."

Our Story Teller.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

THE DEATH SECRET;

A Story of a Conspiracy.

BY ERNEST WARREN,

Author of "Cats' Eyes," "Another Man's Wife," "Mrs. Drummond, a Railway Mystery," "Her Highness," "Court and Camp," "Throne and Scaffold," "Lady Catesby's Emeralds," "A Boy and a Girl," "St. Rudwald's Cave," "Misunderstood," etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER IV.

MADELINE.

The visitor who saw Birchcroft for the first time was invariably impressed by the peacefulness, the almost indolent tranquility, which seemed to wrap itself around this quaint, old fashioned, out of the way English village.

Situated in a hollow, completely surrounded by well wooded hills, it lay like a sleeping baby nestling on its mother's breast, placid, happy and contented, indifferent to all the moiling and toiling of the work-a-day world, and careless of the passions, the envies and hatreds which filled the hearts and guided the actions of dwellers in great cities.

A smooth, gently flowing river, crossed by a bridge with three high-pointed arches, cut the village in twain, and by the river side spread level green water meadows, on which the soft eyed lowing kine browsed in quiet contentment with their lot.

It was hard to believe that aught save innocence could find a home in Birchcroft, and too impossible to imagine that any deeds of violence or crime could be wrought in the presence of a landscape which seemed formed for the painter's ecstacy, the poet's reverie. And as one special Sunday morning the church chimes rang cheerily over the frost-decked meadows, the pealing bells sounded the most fitting music to the peaceful scene.

Birchcroft church, as is not unfrequently the case in rural England, was situated some half mile without the village, the direct way to it lying along a well beaten track which crossed the meadows, known as the "church path," and to the melody of the chiming bells, along this path by twos and threes walked the villagers on their way to offer their weekly praise and thanksgiving in the house of God.

By the side of the river Darent, and just without the village, nestled amidst the elms and birches which in summer time almost hid it from view, a long, low building, of red brick originally, but which time had mellowed to a ruddy brown—a picturesque building, with strange twisted chimneys, quaint gables, and queer dormer windows, about which the ivy had grown with such profusion as almost to hide such architectural graces as the house possessed.

This was "The Grange," and it was inhabited by an old couple who had lived their long lives within sound of the Birchcroft bells, within sight of the sluggish stream of the river Darent. Toby Diprose and his wife Sally were part and parcel of Birchcroft. Their faces were as well known as the town clock, and never a resident for many miles around but stopped to "give the time o' day" to the old couple along the high road or across the fields.

But there was an additional reason for the extra politeness of the young men of Birchcroft to Toby and his wife; for in that old ivy-clad house by the water's edge lived the village belle, a fair-haired girl of eighteen, with bright, clear, round, wondering blue eyes, and a complexion of pink and white, which no city lady, try she ever so hard, could hope to imitate with washes and unguents, and paint and powder. A slim, lithe, graceful girl, tall, without being overgrown, and possessed of a voice which was melody itself.

Such was Madeline Lester, a maiden born of an English father and an Italian mother, who, since her mother's death, had been confided by her surviving parent (whose business kept him traveling mostly on the continent) to the care of the worthy couple at The Grange. There had she grown from girlhood to womanhood, and there she reigned as the acknowledged beauty of Birchcroft and half a dozen parishes around.

The bells were ringing gaily across the meadows from the steeple of Birchcroft church as Mr. and Mrs. Diprose came slowly down the garden path, followed by Madeline, laughing, tripping and skipping with the pure and happy spirit of youth and innocence.

It was a strange chance, if chance it were, that nearly half the young men of Birchcroft, all in their Sunday best, should arrive at the gate of "The Grange" at the very moment that the old couple, with their young charge, should emerge from it to follow the well worn track across the meadow to the church.

Madeline had a pleasant smile and a cheery word for all, but it was only when Allan Hope took her tiny hand in his broad brown palm that she blushed. Allan Hope was the only son of the weaithiest Birchcroft farmer, a fine, manly young fellow of three and twenty, strong and handsome, the very perfection of a man undeformed by the vagaries of fashion, untrammelled by the chains and fetters of society.

As Allan Hope ranged himself by Madeline's side, the others fell back, as if yielding to him the place that was his by right; and so they crossed the meadows, saying but little, though the glances they interchanged now and again spoke volumes.

The bells were still ringing as they entered the churchyard, and then it was that Allan Hope bent his sunburnt face wi h its clustering chestnut curls to the fair girl's bonnet and whispered in her ear:

"Madeline, when shall they ring for our wedding?"

They sat side by side in the high oak pew, they sang from the same hymn book, and when the sermon came to an end and the organ pealed forth its sonorous notes, Allan Hope, with lingering hands, assisted Madeline to don her cloak, and again assumed his place by her side as they passed beneath the church porch.

As the congregation streamed out there was not one amongst them who failed to notice the arrival of a stranger in Birchcroft.

He was a somewhat obtrusive stranger, a short, dark, clumsily-built man, in a fur-lined overcoat with the collar turned up about his ears who sat upon a tombstone smoking a cigar, looking curiously unabashed at the villagers as they passed within a few feet of the position he had taken up.

Nobody knew him, he apparently knew nobody, but he honored Madeline with so prolonged a stare that Allan Hope clenched his fist and muttered words which boded no good to the stranger.

When the last notes of the organ had reverberated through the building and the sexton had closed and locked the iron-clamped doors, the stranger rose from his seat, lit a fresh cigar, and leisurely strolled back towards the village along the church path.

Meanwhile Toby Diprose, with an inward chuckle, had paused at the gate of The Grange to tell Allan Hope he supposed it would be no use to ask him in to dinner; and Allan Hope had eagerly responded that it would be every use, and that of all things in the world, he desired nothing more than to share their Sunday dinner. And so the four had gone up the garden path, and had entered the old house and seated themselves at the round table with its snowy cloth, and were as happy in their several ways as any four individuals need be, when the latch of the gate clicked, and, looking through the lattice window, they saw the stranger walking across the garden, not as one hesitating or doubting, having lost his way, but boldly, as one who knew full well where he was, and his right to be there.

"Your name, sir, and your business?" asked Toby Diprose.

"My name," said the stranger, removing his hat with a semi circular sweep, intended to include the whole company in general salutation; "My name is Arthur Allingham, my business to present Miss Madeline Lester with a letter from her father."

"My father!" cried Madeline. "Where is he? How is he? Do you indeed come from him? Then you are welcome. Have you seen him lately? Is he well? Tell me of him, sir, I beg of you."

"This letter will probably relieve your anxiety," said the stranger, handing her a sealed packet.

"Set down, Mister, set ye down," said Mrs. Diprose, handing him a chair.

"Perhaps ye'll take a bit o' dinner wi' ua, Muster Allingham, if so be that's your name—I'm a little hard o' hearing," said Toby.

Allan Hope looked on gloomily. Instinctively he mistrusted this squat, fur-coated man, with black, bead like eyes, who seemed to come between him and Madeline.

Madeline hastily ran her eyes over the short note.

"It is indeed from my dear father," she said, and she pressed the paper to her lips, "and as you are doubtless aware, sir," and she turned to the stranger, "it contains an injunction which it is my duty to obey—but—oh, tell me, sir, is he well? When last I saw him he warned me that at some distant day a stranger would bring me some such message as this of which you are the bearer; but—but—he gave me to understand it would be when—when—he could no longer come to me himself. Speak, sir, I implore you. When did you last see him? Is it well with him?"

"I last saw him a week or maybe ten days ago, fair Miss. He was then in Paris—and was well."

"You conceal nothing from me?"

"Mademoiselle, I am the soul of honor," and he pressed his two hands over his heart and bowed low.

"This fellow is a rogue," whispered Allan Hope in Madeline's ear. "Do not believe him—do not trust him."

"I must do as my father bids me," answered Madeline in the same tone. "The man who knows what he knows *must* be in my father's confidence."

CHAPTER V.

A REVELATION.

The so called Arthur Allingham was the only one of the party seated at the dinner table that Sunday afternoon who seemed thoroughly at home and completely at his ease.

He laughed, he chatted, he gossiped, he described the latest dramatic success in Paris, he told anecdotes of the actors and actresses, he even sang a snatch of a popular song from a gay vaudeville then in the zenith of its success; but whenever Madeline asked him questions concerning her father, he turned them aside, giving vague and indefinite replies.

Allan Hope glowered at him across the table with the jealous dislike of an honest, plain, above-board Englishman, who suspected him of trickery, but was unable to bring proof to support his convictions.

Madeline shuddered at his free and easy manner, his jests, his familiarity, and marveled that her father could have chosen such a man as confidant and friend.

The old Diprose couple were confused, astonished. They dreaded that this foreign-looking Englishman, with his black, bead-like eyes, had come to rob them of the fair girl who was the light of their existence, the sunshine of their lives.

"You won't take her away from we, will ye, Mister?" pleaded Mrs. Diprose, the tears standing in her eyes.

"It pains me beyond measure to disoblige a lady," replied the stranger, with a bow which was almost a mockery in its obsequiousness, "but I am only the servant of another. Miss Lester—sweet Madeline—must accompany me abroad in two days from now at farthest."

"Must she, indeed! Perhaps I have something to say about that," said Allan Hope.

The stranger shrugged his shoulders.

"My dear sir, say what you like; but the demoiselle will accompany me, all the same."

Then Allan took Madeline's hand in his, and looked defiantly across at the self styled Allingham.

"I love this lady, sir, and she loves me. We are affianced. We only wait her father's consent to our marriage. I shall not permit her to leave the shelter of this roof at your bidding."

"I am but acting according to instructions. Let the fair Madeline speak for herself. If she refuses to go with me, I cannot compel her."

"Speak, Madeline," cried young Hope. "You will not, shall not, leave me for one of whom you know nothing."

"Allan," replied the young girl, looking at him sadly through her gathering tears, "I *must* go. I cannot disregard this letter. Though it break my heart to leave you, I cannot be false to the solemn promise I made my father. When last he left me his parting words were: 'Madeline, the day will come when the secret with the key to which I have entrusted you must be made known. If I cannot come to you in person, I will send a trusty messenger. Promise me that when he arrives, be it night or day, rain or shine, be he whom he may, that you will follow him, obeying him as implicitly as you would me.' I promised him, Allan, and that promise I will keep."

"You hear?" said Allingham, with a malignant smile.

"Where do you propose to take her?"

"That is a matter which concerns me and him who sent me."

"I will go too," cried Hope, impulsively.

"I think not," said the stranger.

"Who is to prevent me? I will follow Madeline to the world's end. I will not trust her in your care. I am not satisfied that you are the person you represent yourself to be."

"My dear sir, it matters nothing whether or not *you* are satisfied, so long as the charming miss knows me to be her father's friend."

"Madeline," he implored, "at least do not surrender yourself unattended to this fellow's care. Let me go with you, to watch over you, to shield you from harm, to protect you in the hour of peril."

"No Allan. That which I have to do must be accomplished without your aid. I dare not even tell you what it is, for the secret is not my own."

And with this, fume and fret as he would, Allan Hope had no choice but to be contented, but at the same time he registered a mental vow to keep so close a watch over Madeline that no harm should befall her in the event of his suspicions regarding the man who called himself Arthur Allingham proving well founded.

It was evening when the stranger and Madeline were first alone together, Allan Hope taking his departure angry and ill at ease. Allingham brusquely dismissed the old couple on the plea of having urgent business matters to discuss with their fair charge.

"Now, tell me," cried Madeline, eagerly, the moment they were alone together, "You have been keeping something from me in the presence of others. My father? What of him? Speak. Is he truly well?"

"Your father is in great peril. It rests with you to save him."

"Peril!" What has happened? Do not keep me in suspense. My father, my dear father—take me to him!"

"I must tell you much of which you have been hitherto in ignorance. When you have heard what I have to say, you will not doubt that I am in truth your father's friend, and not the impostor that impudent Englishman would have you believe."

"I love Allan Hope," said Madeline, proudly, "and will not suffer you to speak against him. Tell me of my father."

"You have hitherto believed that your father was engaged in large commercial speculations which necessitated his continual traveling from city to city throughout Europe."

"Is it not so?"

"It is not so. Your father is a prominent member of a secret political society, the object of which is to overthrow despotism throughout the world, and make men free and equal from the rising to the setting sun."

"A conspirator?"

"Yes, if you like the term. He and I, and many hundred others are leagued together in a band to rid the world of tyrants and despots, and give the land to the people, to whom it rightly belongs."

"Then his life is in danger. He is perhaps proscribed, an outlaw. Oh, where is he? Let me go to him!"

"Where he is you cannot go at present."

"Oh, this is cruel—cruel! You will drive me mad!"

"I have yet something further to say. I would speak to you of—your mother."

"My mother? You knew her?"

"None better. She died a martyr to Freedom's cause. She was our leader. Her presence animated our society with that zeal for the cause that not one of us but would have rejoiced to face death at her bidding. Her voice thrilled us and urged us to fresh efforts to liberate the oppressed. It was her brain that planned, her talent that guided us. With her we were but as one man, obedient to her will; without her we were as sheep without a shepherd. She was a queen amongst women."

"Why was I never told this before? Why do you tell it me now?"

"The time was not ripe that you should hear it sooner. Why do I tell you it now? Because, Madeline, Freedom calls you to take your place beneath her banner. You are your mother's child. You resemble her in feature and in voice. It needs but you in our midst to animate us, to raise our drooping spirits, to recover our fallen fortunes. You are of us; you are one with us! Liberty summons you to fight in her holy cause."

"My father bade you say this to me?" said Madeline, passing her hand across her brow as one dazed.

"It is your father's wish," said Allingham.

"What more did he say?"

"He told me that you have knowledge of the place of concealment where lies hid all that we need to make our cause successful. Money, aye, more than money; a secret, a key to the political situation on the continent, which will make victory sure. Come, Madeline—child of our Viola—take me to the spot where this treasure is hidden, and there is before us both such a future as you have never dreamed of."

"Though I took you to the spot," responded Madeline, and by the pledge I gave my father I am bound to do so, it will avail you nothing, for whatever may be hidden in the iron closet can never be obtained without the key word, and of that I am ignorant."

"But *I* am not. It is here, here! I have it here!" and he tapped his forehead excitedly. Ah, Victoria, Victoria, the day is ours! With the knowledge we shall obtain, with the money we shall hold, and with Viola's daughter to instil new life into our body, the whole world lies at our feet, and *you* are its queen."

So saying, he dropped on one knee, and taking Madeline's hand in his, raised it reverently to his lips, as if doing homage to a sovreign.

"I am bewildered, dazed; I cannot understand."

"No need that you should understand more at this moment. First to obtain this secret treasure, and then—then for Italy and freedom!"

"It is my duty to do what you bid me, and yet—yet—I tremble and doubt."

"Fear nothing, dread nothing—am I not your father's friend? How else could I have known what I have told you?"

"True—it must be so."

"Where is this secret hidden?"

"Three miles from here, in the old ruined water-mill."

"To-morrow night you will guide me to the spot?"

"To-morrow night."

And then, with a low bow, he took his departure.

"It is a bold game to play," he muttered, as he crossed the bridge. "A bold and a desperate game, but, thanks to my inventive talent, she trusts me, and will not find out her error till it is too late."

CHAPTER VI.

THE OLD WATER MILL.

Three miles from Birchcroft, by the side of the river Darent, and far away from any other habitation, stood a ruined water mill, picturesque in its crumbling walls, its shattered wheel and ivy clad buttresses, but shunned after dark by the peasantry for miles around.

There was an old legend attached to the ramshackle building, the story of a crime committed within its walls; and the tale went that the spot was haunted by the spirit of the participators in a nameless deed of darkness, years and years gone by.

It was to this place that, with bold and fearless step, Madeline Lester conducted the man who had come to her in the guise of her father's friend.

It was a moonlight night, but a fierce wind sent the thin clouds scurrying across the sky overhead, now obscuring the light, now suffering it to beam forth again in a flood of effulgence.

"There is some one following us," said Madeline, as she stood beneath the archway which formed the entrance to the weed-grown, fern-carpeted ruin.

"I thought assistance might be necessary. It is a poor creature, a faithful follower of mine own. Have no fear of him; he is a friend, and as to the secret he does not understand a word of our language."

"As you will—but heaven's vengeance fall upon your head if, under the cloak of friendship to my father, you mean evil to Madeline Lester."

"I am your devoted slave, Mademoiselle, and would defend you to the last drop of my blood," and he laid his hand upon his heart and bowed.

"Then follow me," said Madeline, and she led the way into the interior of the old ruin, and away to the far side where nettles, docks and ferns, growing in wild luxuriance, hid the deep well of masonry in which the rotting wheel had once revolved.

"Madeline! Madeline!" called a voice.

"Ha! Am I betrayed—have you deceived me?" cried Allingham, and in the gleaming moonlight the girl saw the glitter of a long, narrow, steel blade.

"It is Allan Hope's voice," said Madeline; "I know not why he is here, nor how he tracked us."

"Let him take heed to himself. We have a short and certain method of ridding ourselves of spies."

"Touch so much as a hair of his head, and I shall know that you are not what you pretend to be, but a foul traitor."

"Tush! I would not harm him. This treasure chest, this secret; where is it? Tell me—quick—quick—before we are interrupted."

"Madeline! Madeline! Thank heaven, I have found you!" cried Allan Hope, as he came bursting through the archway.

"What does this mean?" asked the man, angrily.

"Mean? it means that you are a liar and a scoundrel—aye, more than that, if my suspicions be correct. Leave that man, Madeline! Leave him, I say! He is not what he assumes to be. He is not Arthur Allingham."

"Arthur Allingham is my name."

"You lie, you dog! For Arthur Allingham was foully murdered in a railway carriage between Paris and Calais, and even if his blood be not upon your head, I accuse you of having stolen his letters and papers as you have purloined his name."

"Any one can make an absurd accusation," said the other, and at the same moment he placed a whistle to his lips and blew a sharp shrill note.

Instantly from the black shadow a man sprang forth, and ere Allen Hope had time to turn and face his assailant he was gagged, bound, and thrown to the earth. Meanwhile the traitor had seized Madeline by the arm with a firm grip with one hand, while he menaced her with a stiletto in the other.

"Help!" she cried, but in an instant his hand was over her mouth.

"Silly girl!" he exclaimed. "Why call for help? You know as well as I that there is no one within hearing. Where is the treasure hidden—quick—there is no time to be lost."

"I will never reveal—never!" answered Madeline.

He raised the dagger with a menacing gesture.

"Strike!" cried the girl. "Strike, coward! but remember the secret dies with me."

"Nay, nay," said he, after a moment's pause, in a soothing and conciliatory tone. "Pardon me if I have frightened you; but it is hard for one who has suffered as I have done for friendship to your father, to be thus doubted and misjudged for a jealous boy's hasty suspicion. I am here to fill a holy and a sacred trust. "This country bumpkin," and he pointed contemptuously to Allan Hope, speechless and powerless, "shall not turn me from my purpose. Madeline, remember your promise to your father. The secret—where is it? In your father's name I command you—where is it?"

"I *do* remember my promise to my father, but I deny that you are he who has the right to claim its fulfilment. Waste no more time. The secret is securely locked in my heart, whence neither threats nor cajolery can extract it. I would die sooner than speak."

"Die! no, no! Not *you*—the other. Aha, my beautiful beauty, so proud and disdainful, you think that you have gained the victory; but I have still a method by which to make you speak. You love this clod," and he stirred Allan's helpless body with his foot. "Aha! you need not speak—I know it. Now listen. You see this dagger—have no fear it shall ever lace your snow-white skin—but—tell me that which I *must* know, or as there is a sky above us this blade pierces your lover's heart."

"No, no! kill me rather!"

"Aha, I have touched you now! Speak! Tell me the hiding place, or this man dies!" and he knelt over Allan Hope, and raised the knife which gleamed and glittered in the moonlight.

"Oh father, father, hear me and guide me!" shrieked Madeline.

"You cry to your father in vain," responded the ruffian, with a sardonic laugh. "He cannot hear you, for he is dead!"

"My father dead!"

"Yes, dead; torn, shattered, dismembered, in the terrible explosion which shook kings upon their thrones, and made effete dynasties shudder in horror. Shall your lover die as well as your father?"

"You lie!" shrieked Madeline, hysterically. "My father is *not* dead—he is here—here—here! Thank God! Here!"

The assassin followed the direction of her eyes, and with a cry of horror sprang to his feet, dropping the dagger as he did so.

In a moment Madeline seized it and slashed the ropes which bound Allan, who sprang to his feet just in time to meet the second ruffian as he darted from the shadows, and with a terrific blow between the eyes to fell him to the earth.

Meanwhile, white, pale ghastly in the flood of moonlight which seemed to float around his head like a halo, Oscar Blake, stern and terrible, advanced slowly step by step toward the cowering ruffian, who, while he partially shielded his face with his arm, yet could not tear his gaze from the horrible fascination of the menacing avenger.

Step by step Oscar Blake strode over the debris of the ruined mill; step by step the quailing assassin retreated before him.

"Can the grave give up its dead? Can the grave give up its dead?" he murmured, hoarsely.

Madeline, clinging to Allan Hope's arm, watched the scene with speechless eagerness. There was something awful in the steady, silent, advance of the fierce, relentless avenger; something horrible in the abject terror of the wretch who shrank before him.

Back, back, back he went, as if pushed by the outstretched arm of his speechless accuser.

Back, back, till but a yard of broken ground separated him from the yawning chasm where the mill-wheel had been wont to revolve, and at the bottom of which he could hear the steady swish of the whirling waters of the Darent, as they rushed through the confined space to rejoin the river below.

Back, and still further back, till he tottered on the very brink of the gulf.

The dead silence was appalling. Since Oscar Blake had passed beneath the low, pointed archway of the mill, not a syllable had been spoken save the trembling traitor's query murmured to himself:

"Can the grave give up its dead?"

Quivering with terror, not daring to look behind, yet shrinking from the stern, accusing face which fronted him, with a last convulsive movement, the villain clasped his hands together in an agony of supplication.

Then one more backward step as the inexorable avenger pursued him, and, with a wild, agonizing shriek, he fell backwards down, down into the deep chasm through which the eddying waters scurried in mad haste.

Then Oscar Blake spoke for the first time.

"My work is accomplished," said he. "So perish all traitors. Come; let us leave this accursed spot."

And the three in silence walked back across the moonlit water meadows; but Allan Hope's strong protecting arm was around Madeline, and his eyes, full of deep and lasting love, were fixed on hers.

THE END.

Mr. Blaine Talks About his Future.

Washington correspondence.

H. J. Ramsdell publishes the following, after a long talk with Mr. Blaine: "I asked Mr. Blaine what he thought defeated him. He said there was a dozen little things, the change of any one of which would have produced a different result. He said he did not want the Presidential nomination this time, and that he had seen what misery and anxiety it had brought to poor Garfield. He said there had not been a minute since his nomination that he did not regret it. Being in the fight, however, he thought he ought to bear himself accordingly and do what his friends expected him to do. He said he felt a relief that the strain was over. He would now settle down to his old home life, and should resume it at once. Mr. Blaine would not say anything against poor old Burchard, and although I questioned him about Conkling, he merely said that the New York lawyer was the best judge of what he should do. I do not think that Mr. Blaine is quite satisfied with the course of Pres. Arthur in the campaign, but he makes no complaint.

"I asked Mr. Blaine whether he had, as reported, aspirations for the Senate or the House. His answer was very frank and positive. He said he had no idea of entering public life again, and his friends in Maine understood his position very well. Sens. Hale and Frye are his personal friends, and he would do nothing, even if he had the power, to displace either of them. As for the House, Mr. Blaine said he did not care to go back to that body. His district had done quite enough for him, and he was perfectly willing that others should be rewarded for their services. Mr. Blaine will write other historical works when 'Twenty Years of Congress' is finished."

An Ideal Old Man.

Man never attains his ideal. He comes nearest to it the day he leaves school; all that year he hovers around in pleasant proximity. Sometimes I think he quite attains it on commencement day. But a year away from school he and his ideal part company. He sees it drifting farther away from his eager hands. I have, in my own brilliant and aggressive career, pursued several fleeting and more or less perfect ideals. From where I now stand, at the distance pole, I can see the majority of them scooting under the wire, and I can feel that I am shut out. One I can see, is yet nearer sight, and I am very loth to see it get away from me.

I have my ideal of physical perfection in the aged. This is the manner of old man I want to be. I am not a tall man now. I do not really have to stand up to look over the back of a car seat. I stand up because I can see farther. But as I grow old I want to fat up. I want to develop a spacious bay window, so that when my summer vest is hanging on the line it will look like a schooner coming down "wing and wing." Then I can wear my watch in my fob with a great big seal dangling from it like a bell-clapper. I want to be short in the breath, and wheeze when I climb up stairs, and puff and pant when I walk up hill, and have to take two steps to cross the gutter. And I would wear a clawhammer coat with wide lapels, all the time, and carry my handkerchief in my hat. I would like my hair to turn snow white, or else fall off; I am not very particular which. I would like my moustache to bleach out until it looked like a streak of flour across my lip. I believe this is all. I think that this is a photograph of the kind of man I want to be. This is my ideal old man. Cane and wheezy laugh, of course.

And I am just as confident as I am that I will die rich, that, as I grow old, I will shrivel up and dry out until I look like a shoestring with clothes on.—*Bob Burdette.*

A Story of Stonewall Jackson.

Not long after the battle of Bull Run a certain Major S——, of the rebel army, called on Gen. Joe Johnston at his headquarters in Virginia, arriving just in time for dinner, which was served in the General's tent. When the meal was nearly finished there was a movement under the table and something very like a yawn came from beneath it, the Major at the same time feeling something heavy roll on his feet. Raising the cloth Gen. Johnston looked down and remarked, laughingly: "Jackson smells the dinner at last; I know he must be nearly famished." "It was the only time I ever saw Stonewall Jackson," says the Major. "He had been without sleep for three days when he reached Johnston's tent, and tumbling down in the center of it, the table was set over him."

Her Only Cosmetic.

Harper's Bazar.

"The only cosmetic I have used," said an old lady, "is a flannel wash-cloth. For forty years I have bathed my face every night and morning with clear water as hot as I can bear it, using for the purpose a small square of flannel, renewed as often as it grows thick and felt-like. My mother taught me to do this, as her mother had done before her. No soap nor powder, nor glycerine even, has touched my face, and this is what my skin is at 60," she finished, touching with pardonable pride a cheek whose peachy bloom and fine soft texture gave effective emphasis to the recipe.

Humor.

UP A FLAGSTAFF.

The Dilemma in Which the Enthusiastic Parkhurst Found Himself.

Philadelphia Times

The neighbors of Maurice J. Parkhurst of North Eighteenth street advised him when he put a flagstaff on top of his house in order to celebrate Gov. Cleveland's election that his idea of having a gilt ball in the middle of the pole was absurd. Mr. Parkhurst thought that he knew better, however, and so ran his halliards up through the ball and floated the standard of Democracy from the top. He swore, moreover, that the flag should always fly from his roof during the incumbency of his party. The wind of Saturday night interfered with this plan, and yesterday morning found Mr. Parkhurst's banner flat on the slates. Its owner while eating his breakfast told his wife that it should be put up again before he went to church, and that he had climbed trees when he was a boy. Accordingly he repaired to the roof, and, finding that the rope was broken, proceeded to shin up the pole. He found no difficulty in getting to the top, and, having fixed the rope, started back.

The location of the gilt ball interrupted Mr. Parkhurst's down trip. After he had let his legs go below the ball he found that its protuberance was so great as to prevent his closing them about the pole beneath. Mrs. Parkhurst, who had been admiring her husband from the scuttle, screamed as she saw his dilemma. He climbed back to the top of the ball and took in the situation. Along Columbia avenue, near where Mr. Parkhurst lives, people began to go to church. Mr. Parkhurst tried again, but found that the circumference of the ball and the length of his legs retained their original relations. Meantime his wife ran for the neighbors. When they came they saw the obvious impossibility of either cutting the pole down or getting a ladder long enough to reach the middle of it. Mr. Parkhurst swore. Then a thought occurred to him. "Just catch hold of that halliard and let me down easy," he said. "The pulley's new and I guess it will hold." Two men immediately manned the life line, and in the manner of a flag, Mr. Parkhurst was flaunted gracefully to the roof. He immediately hauled up his banner, and said yesterday that he would continue to keep it and the gilt ball in their old positions.

Magruder's Memory.

He walked into the office of Prothonotar Sweitzer, the other day, and when his eye lit on the Prothonotary his face brightened up.

"How are you, Gen. Sweitzer?"

Gen. Sweitzer took the offered hand, but evidently did not know who was at the other end of it.

"You don't me? I'm John Sanders of the Fourth Michigan Infantry—your old brigade."

They shook again. John Sanders sat down, and soon explained that he had been at Washington to look after a pension. It had taken more time than he had expected, and he was pretty well down to the bottom of his pocket. His old commander provided him with transportation as far as Cleveland, and then they fell into that inevitable talk over war times. * * * * * "And you say you didn't go to prison when we were both captured at Gaines's mill?" exclaimed Gen. Sweitzer. "How did you escape?"

"It was this way, general. It was Magruder's men caught me. They took us up to division headquarters before turning us over to the guard. Magruder and his staff were looking us over, and I thought I would make a try to get put in the officers' squad, so I calls out:

"'Hello, Gen. Magruder. How have you been these twenty years?'

"'Who the devil are you?' says he.

"'I'm John Sanders. I was in company B, Fourth Ohio Infantry, in the Mexican war.'

"'Who was your colonel?' he says, very stern.

"'You were.'

"'Your captain?'

"'Anderson.'

"'Your first lieutenant?'

"'Roberts.'

"'By ——, gentlemen, he was thar,' cried Gen. Magruder, turning to his staff. 'This fellow was in my regiment in the Mexican war. Well, well. So you are my prisoner now. W-e-l-l, well. Gentlemen, what can I do for one of my old Ohio boys, who has happened to get on the wrong side this time?'

"They laughed, talked together a few minutes, and then ordered out an escort, who hoisted a white flag, conducted me to our picket line and turned me loose."—*Pittsburg Times.*

A Cincinnati Girl's Notions of Heaven.

Cincinnati Mother—"Well, my daughter, you were very good in church. Now you shall have lots of nice Christmas presents if you can tell me what the sermon was about."

Little Cincinnati Maiden—"Oh, yes, of tourse. It was about heaven. Won't it be nice! Nothing but music gardens and races and base ball games and theaters all the time."

"Mercy on us, child. Where did you get that idea?"

"From the preacher, of tourse, mamma."

"The preacher! Why, what did he say?"

"He said that up there it would be Sunday all the time."—*Philadelphia Call.*

She Didn't Wait.

"Now I want to know how long it will be before I get an answer to this letter?" a young lady demanded, with a tell-tale blush, as she handed the clerk a communication addressed to her lover.

"That depends," said Uncle Sam's representative, reflectively. "If he's in jail, they only let 'em write once a week, and in some places only once a month, on Sundays; if he's dead broke, he'll have to wait until he earns the price of a stamp, and I have no data on which to base an opinion of his earning capacity; if he's sick abed, he may feel delicate about dictating his real sentiments to a cold and disinterested third person; and if it's the smallpox, they won't let him write at all. Then, again, if he's got a new girl—"

She didn't wait for the clerk to complete his catalogue of contingencies.—*Harper's Bazar.*

How His Second Best Girl Took It.

A gentleman presented to a young lady of his acquaintance one of those pretty and elegant little cases containing a nail polisher, scissors, cosmetics and other implements for keeping the hands and nails in good order; and now they do not speak. She returned his gift as an insulting suggestion to her that her nails needed cleaning. He then sent the case to another young lady, who was not so sensitive, for she kept it, and made acknowledgement by forwarding him a cake of scented soap. And now, strangely enough, his feelings are very similar to those of the first young lady.

Postal Currency.

Postal currency, which was the "change" during the war and until the resumption of specie payments, was the invention of Gen. Spinner, who had represented the Syracuse district of New York in Congress, and had been appointed treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln. Small change had vanished, and in buying a dinner in the

THE FUNNY MEN.

Brief Directions by Which Amateurs May Become Noted Humorists.

"I want a situation as a paragrapher," writes a young man. "My uncle, who takes a humorous paper, says that I get off some of the best things he ever heard. This is one of my best: 'An equine vegetable—the horse-radish.' Now don't you think that is good?" Yes, it is very fine. No one but yourself would have thought of i. If you were engaged on a paper, and should print the remark, it would doubtless be copied, if you were to mark it with a blue pencil, calling attention of exchanges to the happy hit. Such careless journals as the New York *Herald* and London *Times* might not catch it at first, but they would take it after a while. You would doubtless become a successful "paragrapher." Your first duty would be to copy from your humorous exchanges. Then they would copy from you. There is nothing so congenial as the great national swap of fun. It engenders a warmth of feeling which the exchange of chewing gum among school children cannot rival. Suppose you were employed on the weekly *Lightning Bug.* A funny paper would copy your matter as follows: "The bullfrog is a greenbacker.—Bill Smith in the *Lightning Bug.*" Then the editor of the *Skillet* would add: "A close communist—the turtle." You would then copy your own remark together with the comment, and add, "Nath Patterson in the *Skillet.*" Funny Editor Muddle of the *Fast Flat Freight Car*, would copy all of the above and add: "A big sucker—an Illinoisian," and sign his name in a bold, cow-boy style of architecture. Then the *Lightning Bug* and *Skillet* would recopy and make funny additions to the original ground work and front elevation of this literary sparkle. Thus, you see, it would go the rounds. After a while some fellow would throw in several lines of rhyme. Of course the sheriff would have an eye on your office, but this would only give you a chance to say something funny. Don't neglect your opportunity, young man; and even though, after your "stuff" has been widely copied, you should meet a man who never heard of your reputation, don't despair, but continue to mark your paragraphs.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Two Beauties.

THE FAT ONE.

This is the fate of a fat beauty:

At 12—Plump, fat and ruddy. Weight, 70 pounds.

At 16—Plumper, fatter, exuberant and a bursting bud. Weight, 120 pounds.

At 20—A blossom bloomed, voluptuous, exuberant. Weight, 160 pounds.

At 25—A full-blown Juno. Massive, statuesque. Approaching heroic size. Imposing. Begins to find car seats too small. Wedges when she sits down. Very exuberant. Weight, 180 pounds.

At 30—Matronly. Imposing still, but the fine contour of form swallowed up slightly in adipose. Magnificent, but barrel-like.

At 35—Large. Too large. Complexion brick red. Double chin. Short of breath. Weight, 200 pounds.

At 40—Gone. Remains of a once magnificent woman. Vast remains. Imposing ruins. More double chin. Walk a waddle. Sad. Weight, 220 pounds.—*Graphic.*

THE LEAN ONE.

This is the fate of a thin beauty:

At 12—Sickly, pale and uninteresting. Weight, 40 pounds.

At 16—Delicate, slender, sprightly and graceful. Weight 80 pounds.

At 20—A study for a painter. Lithe, sinuous, Grecian in face and mold. Weight, 100 pounds.

At 25—Queenly in form and motion, with a peachy complexion, small delicate hands and wee little feet. Weight, 120 pounds.

At 30—Beginning to fade; veins show on hands, cheek bones just indicated. Weight, 105 pounds.

At 35—Eyes retreating; fine lines on forehead; cheeks concave; form wiry. Weight, 90 pounds.

At 40—Face hatchet shaped; nose and chin very sharp; two holes where the cheeks were; hands like claws; form all gone; a living skeleton. Weight, 70 pounds.

Moral—You buys your wedding ring and takes your choice.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Intelligent Compositor Got in His Work.

Pittsburg Times.

In the Youngstown correspondence of an evening contempory yesterday was an item to the effect that a well-known young Pittsburger dined in that young city yesterday. It was hurriedly sent to the composing room with a mass of other copy, where the "intelligent compostor" set it up "died."

The city editor saw the item in the proof and sent a reporter out for an obituary of the deceased. Supposing, of course, that the family were already acquainted with the sad news, the reporter sought the aged father, who sat at his desk in a Smithfield street office.

"Mr. ——," said the reporter, "can you give me any facts about John's death?"

"John who?" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Why, your son who died at Youngstown yesterday."

"My God!" and the old man turned a deathly white and fell from his chair to the floor. He was at once laid on a sofa and a physician summoned. The now thoroughly frightened reporter ran back to the office and told his story. Again the proof was "called down," and with it the copy, when the error was discovered. Again the reporter was hurried out to make an effort to repair the mischief he had done. Of course his second appearance brought great relief to the stricken father, who had partially recovered. He was so broken up by the excitement, however, that he had to be put in a carriage and taken home.

Elder Phillips's Conscience.

"A Country Parson" in New York sends the following:

Elder Phillips, who was a jovial soul, settled many years age near the headwaters of the Susquehanna. He was, in fact, a Presbyterian dominie. He was full of humor, and ready with his repartee on all occasions. Jack Rickitt, a quasi parishioner, who was more punctual at the river than at church, presented the elder one Monday morning with a fine string of pickerel.

Elder Phillips thanked him graciously for the gift.

"But, elder," suggested Jack, still retaining the fish, "those fish were caught yesterday" (Sunday). "Perhaps yer conscience won't let you eat 'em."

"Jack," replied the elder, stretching out his hand toward the string, "there's one thing I know: *the pickerel were not to blame.*"—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Washington Joke.

Rep. Wood, of Indiana, doesn't love a joke, especially when said Wood is the butt of it. He delivered a speech at the close of the last session to empty benches, and his colleagues mailed postal cards to him from every cross-road postoffice in Indiana, asking for copies of his "great speech." He had it printed at his own expense, and sent it to the addresses of all these admiring constituents. Of course, all these names were fictitious, and now Rep. Wood spends his time in piling up returned codies of his speech by the Dead Letter department, swearing at the perpetrators of this practical joke.

Miscellany.

BOB INGERSOLL ON WHISKY.

What the Great Infidel Has to Say About the Liquor Traffic.

People sometimes say that "these temperance people are just a set of religious fanatics, led by the clergy." It may be well for such to read what the chief skeptic in America says about rum. No one will accuse Robert G. Ingersoll of being led by the clergy. But on this one subject he talks a good deal as they do. In speaking to a jury in a case involving the manufacture of alcohol, Col. Ingersoll used the following eloquent language:

"I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm—in the distillery—until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime, it demoralizes everybody that touches it from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced to the liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wreck on either bank of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the destitution, of the little children tugging at the weary and faded breasts of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread; of the talented men of genius that it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the alms houses, of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damnable stuff called alcohol.

"Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, blows out filial attachments, blasts parental hopes and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; death not life. It makes wives, widows; children, orphans; parents, childless, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, invites gout, imparts pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It invites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and the child to grind the parricidal axe. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and denies heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, denies the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation and, unsatisfied with its havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins mortals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does all that, and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of villianies, the father of all crime, the mother of abominations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

A MODERN MILES STANDISH.

The Result of Shad's Courting a French Girl by Proxy.

One of our fellows, whom we playfully dubbed Shad, from a fancied resemblance about the paunch to that delicious fish, confided to us one day that he had discovered that he could not exist without the landlord's daughter, and that he would make her his bride before the end of the summer. We viewed the prospect with great favor.

"What will you marry on?" we asked.

"Well, I know I have not much wealth," replied Shad, meekly, "but don't you think this place is quite large enough for both of us?"

"And when any of this worshipful company wander hither there will always be a big slate and a long reckoning."

Shad placed his hand on his stomach and raised his eyes to Heaven. He always swore by his stomach, at least those oaths he intended to keep, and we were content. We promised him our influence with the father, and as there was no time to be lost I undertook to break the news gently to the girl that Shad intended to marry her. She was shelling peas at the time and looked charming in her neat calico gown.

"Annette, I have something important to communicate to you."

She looked up from the peas, and for the life of me I could not restrain my arm from stealing in a paternal fashion towards her waist.

"And what is it, monsieur?"

"Annette, my child, you are now a young woman. I do not doubt but many have already sued for this fair hand (here I removed it from the peas and rubbed it against my whiskers), but Annette, marriage is a grand thing and one which we should most carefully consider before taking the important step. Here I paused for breath. Annette's eyes were fixed on the peas, and over her cheek stole the daintiest ripple of a blush.

"Annette, there is one not far from you at this moment who adores you, who cannot live without you, who will make you an adoring husband (how pretty she looked); will you, will you be his?"

I glanced across the yard and saw Shad and the group watching me anxiously. Annette's hand lay passively in mine, but she still kept her eyes on the peas.

"Who is he, monsieur?" she said at last, glancing shyly at me.

For the life of me I could not help it, she looked so tempting.

"Behold him!" I whispered. "Will you—can you—be mine, O Annette?"

"Monsieur should confine himself to two absinthes before dinner," said my lady, demurely, withdrawing her hand and resuming her pea-shelling as if nothing had occurred.

"She says she wouldn't marry you for a million dollars, Shad," I said bitterly, on my return.

"Well, well, I suppose not," remarked my friend philosophically, "but I am obliged to you, old man, just the same."—*San Francisco Ingleside.*

Practical Courtship in Connecticut.

Granby Letter.

A man of this town, having motherless children, recently asked a woman if she would take charge of his family by the week. After a week's consideration of the matter she informed him she did not see her way clear to comply with his request. A few days later he called on her again, and, in a diffident way, asked if she would act as step-mother of his children. She, in less than a week, gave answer that she would. The parties were straightway married, to the general satisfaction of the neighborhood, but probably had not thought of entering into a marriage contract till within a few days of such consummation.

A ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY.

How She Asked, in a Moment of Rage, an Impossibility of a Young Man—The Happy Result.

Miss Aurelia McIntosh is a milliner and dress-maker's young woman, in a fashionable establishment on Summit street. Long acquainted contact with the aristocracy, in the way of business, (she is in the fitting department), has given her notions not altogether consistent with her condition in life. She is firmly impressed with the idea that she is fitted by nature to shine in a sphere far removed from that which she now occupies, and she has a grudge against fate for making her a milliner, instead of an occupant of gilded halls, and the mistress of servants and things of that nature. So far as outward appearances go, Miss Aurelia is right. She is actually beautiful. She has a very pretty face, an exceedingly pleasant figure, and a pretty little manner, which many a fine lady would give her back teeth to possess. And then she has a way of saying little smart things which are pleasant to hear, and altogether is a prepossessing little body who would make a very good figure in almost any position in life.

As a matter of course, Miss Aurelia had lovers—almost every girl has lovers, no matter what may be her style. One possessed of her attractions could not possibly be without them. She had seven.

Mr. John McGilp was the one man who most persistently followed her, but she did not love him at all. He was a small, insignificant man, with light, no-colored hair, very small and uncertain in the matter of legs, and altogether a most unsatisfactory person. The only good point about him was the part in the hair, which was as exact and beautiful as anything could be. The more Miss Aurelia frowned upon Mr. McGilp the more he pursued her. He loved her precisely in the proportion that she did not love him, thus making himself and the object of his adoration thoroughly unhappy.

But she did love. The man she loved was Mr. Frehantle, a salesman in one of the great dry goods houses in the city, who was precisely the man for her fancy. He was tall, and had black hair, which was parted in the middle, and he had beautiful side-whiskers and a broad, expansive forehead, and would have done admirably for a wax figure in the window of a fashionable hair dresser's establishment. Indeed he has been offered a position of the kind more than once, but has always remained true to dry goods, which was his first love.

Unfortunately for Miss Aurelia, Mr. Frehantle did not love her. Smile she ever so sweetly he paid no attention to it, and when her attentions became more demonstrative he very curtly informed her that it wouldn't do, that he was not matrimonially inclined, and that he was a man of too much principle to flirt with a lady. He had made it the rule of his life never to trifle with women, for he did not want the guilt of making them unhappy, on his mind. He never abstracted goods or made love. He was a correct young man, and always would be.

Then Miss Aurelia's love turned to hate. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Her reading was of a character that inclined her thoughts to gore. She was in the habit of perusing all sorts of ten-cent literature, and had just finished a highly exciting romance entitled "Double Daggers; or, Deadwood Dick's Damnable Deadly Defiance," in which a scorned woman had incited one lover to kill a man whom she loved in vain, and she saw no reason why what had been done in Colorado could not be as well done in Toledo. She panted for revenge.

And so she turned to Mr. McGilp and asked him if he still desired to wed her. He remarked that nothing on earth would please him more, that she was the bright particular star which he had always worshipped, and in whose beams he existed, and that without her, life was a burden to him which he should very soon shuffle off.

"John," said she, "I am yours!"

"Bless you!" he replied.

"But there are conditions!"

"Name them. There is nothing I will not do for you."

"Only one. Whale Sam Frehantle."

Mr. McGilp's inconsequential legs doubled under him.

"Whale Sam Frehantle! Why, Aurelia, he is six feet high, and takes lessons in boxing. But never mind. I shall possibly be brought home a corpse, but I may as well die that way as any other. Farewell, Aurelia! Cost me Sam Frehantle whaled. I will die or die in the attempt."

The young man left her presence with desperation on his brow and determination in his heart.

* * * * * * *

They met in the hall of the Boody House, just back of the reading room. Mr. McGilp walked up to Mr. Frehantle and deliberately tweaked his nose. Mr. Frehantle, somewhat surprised, took him down the stairs into the boot department and so belabored him that Mr. McGilp's mother would not have known him without an introduction. Then up spoke Mr. Frehantle:

"What the deuce is all this about, McGilp?"

And then McGilp told him all about it.

Frehantle was an excellent and generous young man, and an idea struck him.

"McGilp," said he, "you are entirely welcome to Aurelia, and shall have her. Get up, and strike me four or five times in the eye. Only as I can't go to the store for a week, you must pay my salary for that time. Then send Aurelia where she will see me, wed her, and be—miserable."

"Sam," said Mr. McGilp, "I don't believe I could make an impression on you. Wouldn't it be just as well if I hired one of the men to do it?"

"Precisely," said Mr. Frehantle. "And we will have a little bout that will give me practice and amuse me."

And so a negro, who was handy with his fists, was hired for a dollar to stand up with Mr. Frehantle, and the negro got in some very good business, and Mr. Frehantle's eyes were very decently blacked, and when it was all over, the two went up stairs very amicably, and had a bottle, all by themselves, and separated on the best of terms.

Miss Aurelia saw Mr. Frehantle the next day with his eyes in mourning, and rejoiced thereat. She married Mr. McGilp the day after. It is hoped that they will be happy. The true story was told to the managing man at the store, and he was so pleased at the chivalric and generous conduct of Mr. Frehantle that he did not stop his salary at all, and gave him assurances of early and profitable promotion.

There is no moral whatever to this—that is, none that we can see. Everybody is happy, and possibly they all deserve it. Frehantle is relieved of attentions he did not desire, and had an encounter with an antagonist worthy of him, Miss Aurelia has her revenge and a husband; McGilp has a wife whom he loves, the negro has a black eye—he always had that—and a dollar. Because of her nourishing sentiments of revenge, Mrs. McGilp ought to suffer somewhat. But what can be expected of a romantic young woman? On the whole, we hope that her life will be one of continued happiness.

A TROUBLED TAILOR.

How a Tailor in Debt Attempted to Extricate Himself, and How He Failed Lamentably.

John L. Timmerley (this is not his proper name,) is a tailor who carried on business in the Fifth ward, Toledo. He was, at one time, a moderately prosperous and well-to-do citizen, but reverses overtook him, and he entered the short road to financial death, borrowing at a high rate of interest. Then he had the misfortune of having for customers a large number of gentlemen whose taste in dress was of the most elegant and refined nature, but whose disposition to pay was not of the best. They were as fond of good clothing as they were averse to paying for them, and so Mr. Timmerly went on from bad to worse till one of those ornaments, a mortgage, covered his entire stock, including his fixtures and everything else he possessed.

Most men would have sold out and given up the struggle, or would have borrowed a large amount of money on a fraudulent mortgage and absconded, but Mr. Timmerly was not one of that kind. He was a strictly honest man, and, besides, he had an ambition to succeed, and to succeed in that very place. He was mortgaged to the extent of $6,000, and he would have given his right leg for the means to remove it and start afresh. Then he would sell only for cash, and would live close and make the success he had dreamed of when an ambitious young man, he left his home in Henry county.

While he was in this deep trouble, and was looking anxiously for the means to extricate himself, there came to the boarding house in which he lived a mature lady of perhaps fifty, who occupied the best room in the house, and was looked upon with that degree of awe by the landlady which the possession of money by elderly females always inspires. It was currently reported that she was the undoubted possessor of something like fifty thousand dollars, and it was known that she was a widow of several years' standing. She came to the city from near Battle Creek, Mich., for treatment for disease of the spine.

Mr. Timmerly sat opposite her, and he found the widow to be agreeable person, who talked very well, and of tolerable presence. And the widow indicated by her evident preference for Mr. Timmerly's conversation that he had made some impression upon her.

Mr. Timmerly went down to his store one morning full of trouble. His creditor had been after him, and it was certain that within a week he would be closed up. How to escape was the question. A smile o'erspread his countenance.

"I have it!" he exclaimed to himself, and he retraced his steps.

He was a very prompt man, was Mr. Timmerly—indeed, almost every man is prompt when everything he holds dear in life is at stake. He went directly to the parlor, where he found Mrs. Bushing alone. He did not beat about the bush, or blush or stammer. He informed her in the best language he had at command that he had loved her from the first time she sat opposite him at table, that the passion had grown upon him from day to day, until it had become insupportable. He had struggled with it—he had tried to crush it out, and had at times contemplated suicide. He left the table that morning in a frame of mind which he would not attempt to describe, and he had gone to his store resolved never to return. But his resolution failed him, and he had returned determined to know his fate.

Would she wed him?

Mrs. Bushing was as prompt as Mr. Timmerly. She admitted that she would prefer a man nearer her own age (Mr. Timmerly was a bachelor of 35), but where true love existed age was not to be thought of. Yes, she would. And so ardent was Mr. Timmerly that he urged with all the eloquence of a merchant tailor in debt, that the nuptials be celebrated immediately. Mrs. Bushing, with all the coyness of a widow who has a good looking man in her eye, blushingly consented, and the twain were made one that very afternoon, and they started for Battle Creek that evening.

* * * * * *

The widow's home in Battle Creek. Comfortable, but not grand. The bell was answered by a mature young lady in ringlets and spectacles.

"John, dear, my oldest daughter, Matilda."

Mr. Timmerly, in his haste and with fear of the sheriff upon him, had forgotten to inquire about the trifling matter of children. The moment they were alone he remarked:

"You said your *oldest* daughter; from which I infer there are more."

"Certainly, John, dear. There is Matilda, Jane, Martha Samuel, John, Thomas, Clementine, Lemuel, Jonas and Mary, the latter born just after my husband's death."

"Great heavens! there are ten!"

"Certainly, and you shall see them all to-day. I have had them all telegraphed for. They are living with their uncles and aunts, for Matilda refused to take care of them, and I couldn't."

"Matilda refused! Why Mrs. Timmerly, what has Matilda to do with your means? What——"

"Dearest, I have no means. Matilda has about $15,000, which she inherited from an aunt, and on the interest of that she and I manage to get on in tolerable comfort, but she insists that the family ought to provide for her brothers and sisters, and I think so, too. But on this happy occasion I want them all at home, and when we go back to Toledo I hope to have them all with me again. We shall have to take a good-sized house, but for a merchant like you that will be nothing. Oh, how I long to have the dears with me again! What a happy family it will be!"

Mr. Timmerly made no reply. But that night he left for Toledo to arrange for a house and he received instructions from his mother and step daughter as to the location. He was in a very liberal mood. He proposed, much to their delight, that he should take one on Madison street, or very close to it, and he proposed furnishing it in the most gorgeous style, and he discussed with them the number of servants they ought to have, and vaguely intimated that a carriage would be necessary.

And so, leaving the women dreaming of life in Toledo, he departed, shaking his fist as he stepped upon the train savagely in the direction of the widow's house.

Did he come to Toledo? Alas! no. The train he took was the one Western-bound, and his spouse saw him no more. The sheriff closed the store, and Mr. Timmerly has never been seen since. He is a wanderer upon the face of the earth, but where he is wandering no one knows. But it is safe to assume that the next time he marries a widow the first question he will ask will be as to the number of children she possesses. One such disappointment is enough for one man.

HOW A GERMAN GIRL MANAGED

A Very Remarkable Instance of Long Continued Faithfulness and Devotion.

She was a German girl, a Prussian, and her name was, originally, Barbara Finkelstein. She was the daughter of an intensely respectable, but also intensely poor family of farmers, who had everything but means. As for herself, all Germany couldn't show a piece of feminity which could compare with her in point of beauty, and very few in intellectual endowments.

On the next farm to that of the Finkelsteins, resided a young man named Markschriver. Young men always do exist in the neighborhood of young women, which accounts for the vast amount of trouble there is in the world. Now Markschriver, Gustave, being a very nice young man, what was more natural than that he should fall violently in love with the fair Barbara? And what was more natural than that the Markschriver, sr., being in debt and very poor, so should desire their son to marry Heinrich Wolfgang, his rich cousin, and what more natural than that the Finkelsteins, being also poor, should desire Barbara to marry a wealthy young man from the nearest village, who was dying to take her without a dollar.

Whether natural or not this was the situation, and consequently the unhappy couple had all sorts of trouble manufactured for them. They were not allowed to see each other, and were tortured and abused in all sorts of ways.

Finally, one day the fiery Barbara declared she wouldn't endure it any longer, and proposed to Gustave an immediate elopement to America, in which land, money is supposed to be picked up anywhere, and by everybody. Nothing would have suited Gustave better, but, unfortunately, he couldn't possibly leave his old mother, who had shown him consideration, and there were other reasons why he could not leave his home, even for the alluring prospect held out by America.

But Barbara determined to go, at all hazards. She had an idea that in the New World she could better the condition of things, and in that time Gustave could join her, and then all would be well. Her parents were willing she should go, for she had absolutely refused to wed the man of her choice, and they were bitterly averse to the unfortunate Gustave. And so with very little money, and her parent's blessing she sailed for America.

On her arrival here she found that money did not grow on every bush, and that the streets were not paved with gold, but she did get a good situation in the house of a widower, as a housekeeper, here in Toledo, and was doing tolerably well, and looked forward to the time when her savings would justify sending for her lover.

But things went very badly with Gustave. An accident made necessary the amputation of his left leg, just above the knee, and bad crops, and diseases among the cattle, reduced his family to the very verge of bankruptcy. He struggled along for two years, but matters got worse with him every day, and like a good honest soul he finally wrote her releasing her from the engagement, and hoping that she would be as happy as he was miserable.

Now, Fraulein Finklestein had no notion of releasing him, for when a German girl does love, though she may do it ever so prudently, she stays very close. She had noticed a thing or two, and she wrote back to Gustave that she would not release him, but should marry him some day. He might have to wait five years, and she might not be precisely what she was, but she should die his wife.

What was the girl's idea? A very simple one. She had noticed that her employer, an ancient widower of 74, and very rich, had cast the eye of love upon her, and that all she should have to do would be to give him the slightest encouragement, and she could capture him without trouble. She didn't like it, but then she reasoned that Gustave would rather have her as a rich widow, than not have her at all. Her ancient flame could not, in the course of nature, live a great many years, and as he had no absurd children to come fooling about with writs and disagreeable things of that nature, inquiring about his sanity, it was a tolerably easy thing to do.

She gave him the encouragement he needed, and sure enough in less than a week he had made a will giving her everything after his death, and had married her. Patience and honest endeavor always meet with a proper reward.

This took place four years ago. On the first day of October last the death of the good old man was chronicled in the city papers. Barbara had made him a good wife, and he had made her a kind husband, and she followed him to the tomb, with respect for his memory, to say the least. And then wiping the proper tears from her eyes she promptly telegraphed Gustave, who landed a week ago last Sunday, in the steamer Nevada, and coming straight to Toledo was met by Barbara, who took him to her house, where the next day they were married, and he now smokes his meerschaum in the chair once occupied by another, and is just as happy as the day is long.

And so from the nettle danger she plucked the flower safety, and perseverance was rewarded. She will live long and prosper.

The mystery has been solved at last;
Our teeth no longer need decay,
And troubles of the mouth are past,
By ZOZODONT they're swept away;
And young and old may smile secure
With lips and teeth so bright and pure.

Recent Literature.

MY LADY'S CASKET, with Jewels for her Adorning. By Eleanor W. Talbot. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

This is another of the wonderful Holiday works for which the enterprising publishers have become celebrated. It is a beautiful oblong volume, with the most wonderful illustrations of flowers and jewels, in colors; everything executed to the very life, by various pictorial processes. The engraving, paper, printing and binding are all of the very finest. As a presentation book from the lover to his sweetheart, as a wedding gift, or as a Christmas gift from friend to friend, nothing equal to this original conception has yet been produced.

Toledo, Brown & Eager.

BABY'S KINGDOM. By Annie F. Cox. Boston; Lee & Shepard.

A book wherein may be chronicled by the loving mother the story of the events, happenings and cunningness attending the progress of "My Baby," as a memento for grown-up days. This is not a book for the particular amusement of the baby while a baby, but is a dainty dairy in which the mother records the birth, the weight from time to time, the first step, the first tooth, the gifts, the first attempt at speech, and all the other wonderful events of babyhood, for her own gratification, and the future benefit of the hero or heroine of the pictorial biography. The emblematical illustrations are original, the binding rich and elegant, and the book a novelty that no nursery basket will be complete without.

Toledo, Brown & Eager.

OUT OF THE WRECK. By Amanda E. Douglas. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

The works of Miss Douglas have stood the test of time, and they may be ranked as popular favorites. The present volume is one of her best, which is to say it is an excellent novel, one happily combining instruction with entertainment. The characters are sharply drawn, and the story possesses interest from first to last.

Toledo, Brown & Eager.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. By H. D. Traill. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This study of Coleridge will be read with interest, because the author has approached his subject with a sort of ruthless justice that does not cover up or extenuate the faults of the poet, as most of the biographies do. His criticisms are acute, and yet those who love the works of Coleridge will wish that Mr. Trail had possessed a greater love for the writer who gave to the world some things that can never die. The volume is well written, and will find many readers.

THE FALLACIES IN "PROGRESS AND POVERTY." in Henry Dunning MacLeod's Economics, etc. By William Hanson. Fowler, Wells & Co., New York.

The book "Progress and Poverty" attracted so much attention on account of the peculiar views held by the author, that any answer to it must of necessity be greeted with interest. The writer of the present volume claims to have given eighteen years of constant thought to the solution of the problem of the wretchedness of the laboring part of the world. The book is well worth a careful perusal by thinking people.

VOCAL AND ACTION-LANGUAGE. By E. N. Kirby. Lee & Shepard, Boston. C. T. Dillingham, New York.

This little volume contains the practical result of years of teaching to classes and to private pupils. It is concise, and adapted for the use of those who have had no adequate instruction in the art of reading and speaking well, and who desire to improve themselves or to instruct others. The arrangement is systematic, and is therefore an improvement upon many of the books published for this purpose.

FIFTY YEARS' OBSERVATION OF MEN AND EVENTS CIVIL AND MILITARY. By E. D. Keyes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The author, Gen. Keys, is a graduate of West Point, and while yet fresh from the academy he became attached to the staff of Gen. Scott, whose private secretary he afterwards became. The book is valuable mainly for the picture it presents of Gen. Scott and the army just previous to the rebellion.

Gen. Keyes gives a good idea of life at West Point from 1846 to 1848, and then jumps to make a comparison between Grant and Lee. Next he tells the story of California in 1849, and then relates some of the events which led up to the rebellion, carrying his reminiscences through the peninsula campaign. The observations of a man who has had Gen. Keyes's opportunities must be interesting and valuable, be the writer whatsoever kind of a person he may be. Gen. Keyes is diffuse, egotistic and narrow in his ideas; but he has written a book which will be read with interest.

LE ROI DES MONTAGNES. Par Edmond About. Nouvelle Edition. William R. Jenkins, 850 Sixth avenue, New York. Paper, 60 cents.

"Le Roi des Montagnes," which William R. Jenkins, New York, has just published, is one of the very cleverest of Edmond About's very clever romances. It has been very popular in France, where edition after edition has been exhausted; and in this country French teachers have made it well known, as its narrative is free from any moral impurity. The volume comprises No. 4 of the excellent series of *Romans Choisis*.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT. By P. H. Jacobs. Published by W. V. R. Powis, 89 Randolph St., Chicago. Cloth 50 cts. Paper 25 cts.

In this little book, the first of the Poultry Keepers' Series, is given the practical and ripe experience of a gentleman who has spent thirty years in the poultry yard. This work is intended more for beginners in poultry raising than for those who have made this industry a life study, and it gives much valuable information. In fact no book on poultry matters published comes nearer the actual wants and requirements of fowl raisers than this new work. It is handsomely illustrated, and printed on fine paper and tastefully bound.

From Brown, Eager & Co.

THE THREE PROPHETS: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed (El Mahdi), Arabi Pasha. Events before and after the bombardment of Alexandria. By Col. C. Chaille Long. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a little book that cannot fail to interest the reading public, for it gives facts about three persons most prominent in the stirring events of the last few years in Egypt. The author was for many years an officer in the Egyptian army and knows whereof he speaks.

A HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES. By Justin McCarthy, M. P. In four volumes. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The first volume of this history which has now been given to the public is one of exceeding interest. The well known name of the author would prepare us for a work written in a fascinating style and without prejudice. He has taken a period in English history which is full of absorbing interest, and has presented the facts in an intelligent and discriminating manner. If the other three volumes are as good as the one before us, it will prove a work well worth possessing.

OHIO CORPORATIONS, Other than Municipal, with a Complete Manual of Forms for Organizing and Managing all kinds of Associations. By A. T. Brewer and G. A. Lambscher, of the Cleveland Bar. Robert Clark & Co, Cincinnati. Price $2.500.

It is believed that a book of convenient size and small cost, containing the laws of Ohio, constitutional and statutory, with notes of decisions and forms for organizing and conducting corporations, will meet a want universally felt. It will aid the State officers in the discharge of their duties, and going into the hands of managers of corporations it will enable them to conduct the business according to law, while the work will save the lawyer much of the perplexing labor he is ever called upon to perform. Such a book is now offered to the public.

The form are accompanied with references to the sections of the statutes providing for the different kinds of companies, and numerous suggestive notes, discussing the different points involved.

The book contains 430 pages, with a full index to every provision of law and every form and is bound in law sheep. It is a most valuable work of reference and is very welcome.

TALES OF THREE CITIES. By Henry James. Cloth, 360 pp. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

There are three tales in this volume—"The Impressions of a Cousin," the scene of which is laid in New York; "Lady Barberina," a tale of London; and "A New England Winter," the scene being laid in Boston. Hence the collective title of the book. The stories are all in Mr. Jame's well-known delightful vein, and will pass a winter evening most pleasanely.

SOME LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS. By James Payn. Cloth, 205 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This is a charming book of personal memories, by James Payn, the noted English novelist. It is too fragmentary to be an autobiography, but it is perhaps all the better for this. The reminiscences of the literary people who Mr. Payn has numbered among his friends embrace Miss Martineau, the Chambers Brothers, Charles Reade, Trollope, Thackeray, Dickens, and a host of lesser lights of literature and art. The book is thoroughly enjoyable.

A PERILOUS SECRET. By Charles Reade. Cloth, 160 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Charles Reade needs no introduction to the reading public. Whatever he writes is eagerly read by tens of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic. "A Perilous Secret" is equal to any of his novels—which is to say, it is of absorbing interest, clean and healthful in tone, and well worth reading.

PROFESSOR CONANT. By Hon. L. S. Huntington, late postmaster-general of Canada. Cloth, 292 pp. R. Worthington, 770 Broadway, New York.

This book is really a study of democracy—not the party, but the political system—under the guise of a novel. This story is good, and is well told; and the political observations do not detract one whit from the interest of the narrative. The preface tells us that the characters are real, and that the author's work has been chiefly that of the reporter. We fancy his skill as a novelist has been called into play rather frequently, however.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The Christmas number challenges comparison with any other leading magazine in the world. The illustrations are copious in number, and superb in execution. There are eight full page illustrations besides those occupying less space. The reading matter is all that could be desired. It is a double number and is a fine exemplification of the enterprise of the publishers. Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth ave., New York. Subscription price, $1,75.

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE.

The third number of the first volume of this magazine makes its appearance for December. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster opens the number with a poem "Merry Christmas," while "Marion Harland" contributes a Christmas story, "Singing in the Snow." Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage writes an amusing article on "Irrepressible Music." The name of Elizabeth Oaks Smith appears to an article on "Christmas Lore." Rev. John W. Chadwick writes on the "Voice of the Sea," and "Hope Ledyard," one on "A Transformed Chapel." No. 106 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DECORATOR AND FURNISHER.

The December number, among other good things, has three colored plates, two of them interiors—a morning room and a hall—while a third shows various designs in Glacier Window Decorations. Full descriptions of these three plates are given. Besides these are many other pages of designs representing many of the industries connected with home furnishing. A great many suggestions are given which are exceedingly valuable with regard to finishing and furnishing a house. Among other things is a design of a combination bureau, washstand, wardrobe and book-case that is quite unique. Panel and border designs are shown and a description given. In fact it would be impossible to mention all of them.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.

The contents of the January number are as follows: "The New Forest" II. Historical, by Mrs. Henry Fawcett; 'Poems and Pictures: 'It is the Season,'" by Alice Havers and Robert L. Stevensons; "The Color-sense of Poets," by Alfred St. Johnston; "Some Oriental Crass Work," I, by Madeline A. Wallace-Dunlap; "Puris de Chavannes," by Claude Phillips; "Parting," from the picture by Hugo König; "The Romance of Art," A Famous Gem, by Julia Cartwright; "Hatfield House," II., by J. Penderd-Brodhurst; "Early Sculptured Stones in England," by Rev. G. F. Browne; "The New Romeo and Juliet," "Profiles from the French Renaissance," A. Mary F. Robinson; "A Dead March," by Cosino Monkhouse; The Chronicle of Art; Current Exhibitions; American Art Notes. Cassell & Co., 741 Broadway, New York.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The January number is exceedingly attractive both in illustrations and reading matter, and cannot fail to win the favor of its readers. Among the articles is a story "A Diamond in the Rough," by Alice O'Hanian, with illustrations; "How I furnished for a hundred pounds" will be interesting to housekeepers. "Railway Traveling in Comfort and Safety" is a practical article by a family doctor. "Women Workers in the United States" is an interesting and timely article, written for the benefit of Englishwomen who come to this country to earn their living. "Sweet Christabel" is the name of a serial story began in this number. There are other readable articles. Published by Cassell & Co, 741 Broadway, New York.

THE QUIVER.

The second number of this new venture is fully equal to the first, and will be found a pleasant family visitor. It has a very attractive table of contents, in which is found a pleasant variety of stories and articles suitable for the thoughtful Sunday reader, for whom the magazine is particularly intended. It no doubt has a successful future before it, especially if it keeps up to its present standard. Cassell & Co., New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Table of contents for January: Illustration for "She Stoops to Conquer;" "Wiclif," A. W. Ward; "Farmer Finch," a story, Sarah Orne Jewett; "The Rune of the 'Vega's' Rudder," a poem, Zadel B. Gustafson; "The Cruise of 'The Wallowy,'" Barnet Phillips; "The Monument Commonly called Long Meg and Her Daughters," a sonnet, William Wordsworth; "On the Revival of Mezzotint as a Painter's Art," Seymour Haden; "The Isle of Purbeck," Miss J. E. Panton; "East Angels," a novel, Part I, Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Of that Blithe Tarot of Thine," a poem, Walt Whitman; "The Town Meeting," John Fiske; "A Pair of Shoes," Howard Mudge Newball; "The Snow Angel," a poem, Wallace Bruce; "She Stoops to Conquer," part II, Oliver Goldsmith; "At the Red Glove," a novel, part I; "Editor's Easy Chair; 'Editor's Literary Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.'

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Table of contents for January: "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," I, Charles Egbert Craddock; "A Canadian Folk-Song," W. W. Campbell; "Childhood in Greek and Roman Literature," H. E. Scudder; "The H. Malady in England," Richard Grant White; "A Marsh Island," I-III, Sarah Orne Jewett; "The Christ of the Snows," S. Weir Mitchell; "A Salem Dame School," Eleanor Putnam; "A Story of Assisted Fate," Frank R. Stockton; "Madame Mohl, her Salon and her Friends," first paper, Kathleen O'Meara; "Winter Days," Extracts from the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. "A Country Gentleman," M. O. W. Oliphant. "The Star in the East," Harriet Prescott Spofford. "The New Portfolio," Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Vedder's Drawings for Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat;" "Culture of the Old School;" Recent American Fiction; Studies of the Rennaissance; The Contributors' Club; Books of the Month.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

Table of contents for January:

Portrait of Edward Everett Hale, Frontispiece; "Recent Architecture in America," Mrs. Schuyler van Rensealer; "Edward Everett Hale," William Sloane Kennedy; "The Knight of the Black Forest," II, Grace Denio Litchfield; "The Making of a Museum," Ernest Ingersoll; "Mariana," Stuart Sterne; "The Rise of Silas Lapham," III. W. D. Howells; "Christianity and Popular Amusements," Washington Gladden; "How Squire Coyote Brought Fire to the Cahroes," Jane Vance Cheney; "To a Face at a Concert," E. R. Sill; "Orpiment and Gamboge," Ivory Black; "Longing," William M. Briggs; "Recollections of Foote and the Gunboats," James B. Eads; "Operations of the Western Flotilla," Henry Walke, rear admiral U. S. N. (retired); "The Kalispel Country," Eugene V. Smalley; "Retrospect," Mary A. Leonard; "Jim's Investments and King Sollerman," Mark Twain; "Am Autumn Meditation," Richard Watson Gilder. Topics of the Time; Open Letters; Bric-a-Brac.

OUTING AND THE WHEELMAN.

The January number is full of good things and promises well for the rest of the year. It is finely illustrated and the reading matter is excellent. Among the articles are: "After the British on a Tricycle," Arthur Gilman; "Down the Susquehanna in Canoe," John Boyle O'Reilly; "In El Dorado," Minna Caroline Smith; "A Night Run to the Schools," William B. Livermore, and "A Municipal Regatta in Boston Harbor," Albert H. Mumsell. "Tangle Leaf Papers" is continued, and "A Misdirected Letter" concluded. There are several good poems and the usual editorials, book notices, etc. Published in Boston.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine for January opens with the first instalment of a serial entirely different in character from the ordinary novel, entitled "On this Side," which will depict the experiences and impressions of a party of English people, a baronet and his friends, during a tour in the United States. The author is F. C. Baylor, whose former serial, "The Perfect Treasure," proved very attractive to readers of the magazine. Another article is an interesting sketch of the career of Sir John Macdonald, the premier of Canada, and the ablest and most distinguished statesman in the dominion. In "The Fine Art of Picking Up" Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie describes some of the famous bric-a-brac shops of England and A paper on "The Bismarcks," by G. von Starke, gives an account of the ancestors of the great chancellor. A French version of the "Merchant of Venice," "Housekeeping in a Canadian Town," and "The Inventor of the Ayrshire Life-Car" are all very readable papers, while there are several short stories and articles having special reference to Christmas.

THE ART AMATEUR.

Contents for January: Two extra supplement designs, "The Mermaid," by Dora Wheeler; in eight colors; "Study of a Girl," by P. A. Wille; in red. Six regular supplement designs; Frontispiece: Decorative figure designs, by A. Watteau; My Note Book; Music and Drama; Gallery and Studio; Decoration and Furniture; Art Needlework; Ceramics; Correspondence; New Publications; Treatment of the Designs.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The Table of Contents for January: "A Glance at the Jury System," C. H. Stephens; "Agnostic Metaphysics," Frederic Harrison; "Last Words about Agnosticism," Herbert Spencer; "Influences Determining Sex," Prof. W. K. Brooks; "My School and Schoolmasters," Prof. John Tyndall; "Gladiators of the Sea," Frederik A. Fernold; "Study in Germany," Prof. Horace M. Kennedy; "State Usurpation of Parental Functions," Sir Auburn Herbert; "Bloody Sweat," J. H. Poorley, M. D.; "Protective Mimicry in Marine Life," Dr. W. Breitenbach; "The Chemistry of Cookery," W. Mattieu Williams; "Advantages of Limited Museums," Oscar W. Collet; "The Architecture of Town-Houses," Robert W. Ellis, F. S. A.; "Mountain Observations," "Sketch of Sir Henry Roscoe," Editor's Table, Literary Notes, etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

BABYHOOD.

This is a new venture and into a field which is broad enough for more of the same kind. That it will be a success the names of its editors prove, and the first number shows. Marion Harland is an undisputed authority on home and nursery subjects, and mothers will find here invaluable hints as to the care of their babies. Published at 18 Spruce St., New York. Subscription $1.50 a year.

THE MUSICAL HERALD.

The December number of this excellent magazine has the following table of contents: "Instruments of Percussion: Cymbals;" "A Knowledge of the Art of Piano Tuning Essential to a General Musical Education;" "Sources of Technical Skill in Musical Performance;" "Rhythm and Form;" Editorial; Church and Sunday-school; Review of Recent Concerts; Musical Mention; Personal Mention; Foreign Notes; Review of New Music. Music—Organ Voluntary; Christmas Anthem; Christmas Hymn.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the 13th and 20th of December contain: Mr. Gladstone, *Fortnightly Review;* An Artist's Autobiography, *Blackwood;* Goethe, part III, *Contemporary Review;* The Memoirs of Madame de Tourzel, *National Review;* Barbados, *Macmillan;* The Death of Mr. Fawcett, *Times;* Mr. Fawcett's Heroism, *Spectator;* A Chapter of Blunders, *All the Year Round;* Aristotle's History of Animals, *Edinburgh Review;* Borroughdale of Borroughdale, *Macmillan;* Among the Trappists, *Good Words;* Karlsbad, the Queen of Bohemian Watering Places, *Nineteenth Century;* Curiosities of the Bank of England, *Chambers's Journal;* Edmund Yates, *Athenæum;* A Solitary Island, *Chambers's Journal;* with installments of "At Any Cost," and poetry. A new volume begins Jan. 1.

For 52 numbers of 64 large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

INDIAN SCHOLARS.

In Hampton, Va., there is a school in which colored youth, both Indian and negroes, receive the foundation of an English education, and are also trained in some craft or industry by which they can support themselves. A gentleman who had just made a thorough examination of the school lately related several incidents of interest to those who are laboring to civilize the red man.

The negro scholars, he asserts, as a rule, learn their lessons more rapidly than the Indians, but are liable to forget them more quickly. When an Indian once comprehends an idea, he never lets it go.

Many persons profess a doubt of the ultimate advantage to the Indians of the education given at such schools as those at Philadelphia, Hampton and Carlisle. They fear that the pupils, after two or three years' training, will, on returning to their tribe, forget it, and lapse into savagery again. There is, however, too eager an anxiety among the Indian tribes to learn the white man's ways to permit such a result.

Last summer, two or three sons of Dakota and Apache chiefs returned home for a visit. All the young people of the tribe crowded around them to "learn English." They had regular classes of from 60 to 70 scholars, and spent their holidays in teaching.

A young Sioux who left the school a year ago returned last September, and presented himself before the superintendent.

"Why, J——! You here? What do you want?"

"I have taught my people all I know," he replied, smiling. "Come for two years more, to learn something else to teach them."

A young Indian, the son of one of the head men, appeared at an agency in the Indian territory, begging to be sent to Hampton to "learn to be like the wise men." The lad had a wen or tumor growing on his neck.

"My poor boy," said the agent, "it will be impossible for you to go. You could not work or study in that condition."

But the boy pleaded so earnestly that the agent sent for a physician, who pronounced the disease likely to prove fatal, and that a long journey could not be accomplished without great immediate danger. Still the lad persisted.

"Let me have the chance while I live," he said.

He was sent to Hampton, and is now one of the most successful pupils. Let us hope that he may live long, to show to whiter boys how the little true manliness depends on the color of the sky.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

CURED HER GIGGLING.

How Miss Nettie Met Her First Indian.

San Francisco Report.

A young lady of Boston accepted an invitation to visit her married sister at an army post in Nevada. The young lady had a holy horror of the West. Her ideas of frontier life were based on the stories of a military brother-in-law who delights in that graphic description of Indian warfare which originated with John Smith of Pocahontas notoriety. Yankee curiosity overcame the reluctance born of fear, and one pleasant autumn morning she stepped from the overland train at Halleck and, as she afterwards naively wrote to another feminine beaneater, rode swiftly to the post behind a beautiful four horse team of little mules. She was delighted with the novelty of the surroundings. The clear, dry, bracing air of an altitude of 6,000 feet above sea level exhilarated her to that degree that her austerity disappeared and she giggled like a Western girl. She finally grew so giddy that her sister was alarmed. Jack said he could cure her. There need be no fear on that score. That evening Nettie (our Boston girl) said she wanted to meet a real live Indian and talk with him. The next day a big buck came to the fort with beaver skins and loitered about the kitchen door. Jack saw him and instantly conceived a joke. "Look here, George," said he, "there is a white squaw up stairs; she never saw Indian; I tell her to come see you; when she come you take your knife, sharpen him on shoe like this; then you cut one hair from squaw's head, see?" Nettie was called. She hurried to the kitchen and Jack hid himself behind the door. "How do you do, Mr. Indian?" said Nettie, "I am glad to see you, the Great Spirit"—— At this point the buck drew a big knife from his belt and started forward. But he did not reach Nettie. With a shriek that would be worth a fortune as a theatrical property, the affrighted maiden bounded out of the room and dashed up stairs. Jack settled with the Indian. A few scraps from the table paid him in full. But his sister-in-law and his wife gave him cause to regret that he had ever thought of such a practical joke, much less carried it into execution. Still it cured Nettie of giggling.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Camp Fire.

Chat Around the Camp Fire.

J. S. Brereton, Co. J, 1st Ky. Cav., Burksville, Ky., says: "This (Cumberland) county furnished about 300 troops to the Federal army and quite a number to the Confederate army. There is not an old Union soldier in the county who votes the Democratic ticket. We lived and still live on the border of Dixie, and we well recollect who it was that caused our young men to go into the war, that drove our old men from their homes or murdered them on their door steps, that insulted our wives and daughters and pillaged our houses and barns."

Jacob G. Matlick, Co. B, 5th W. Va. Cav., Granger, Mo., says: "I wish to correct Comrade McPare, who says he was one of the first to enter Andersonville prison, arriving there about June 20, and that the stockade was not done then. I entered that doleful den on the night of March 15, 1864, being numbered in the fifteenth hundred and that the stockade was done then. When will Congress awake to a sense of justice and in some pecuniary way recompense us for many aches and pains we now endure, and the sad remorse we feel in being unable to obtain enough to keep us at least in comfortable circumstances; for what is eight dollars per month to support a man with a family who has been totally disabled for manual labor since his release from the prison and does not see a well day in consequence of the starvation and exposure endured?"

A. B. Warner, Co. B, 12th Illinois, White Rock, Kan. says: "Comrades let us reason over this matter of giving land warrants to ex-soldiers. We have an enterprising and fast increasing population, and where are we to look for 'elbow room' in a few years at best? Many, unfamiliar with the facts, suppose the amount of good farming land still in possession of the government to be almost limitless. All wrong. There are but a few acres literally speaking, left. Now, here is a move in the right direction: I see the negroes are making a voluntary move for Liberia. Another opening for white labor. Let us encourage it. The government should encourage it by paying the fare of the poor."

Mrs. A. H. Constant, Guelph, Gunner co., Kas., is the wife of a comrade of Co. I, 114th Illinois, and would like to hear from some of his old comrades through the CAMP FIRE. She suggests that when the Indian Territory is opened for settlement (as it soon must be) it should be reserved for veterans of the late war.

Mrs. G. D. S., Strawberry Point, Iowa, writes a tender letter concerning her dead brother, of Co. I, 16th U. S. Infantry, one of those who came to turn the tide of battle at Shiloh. She preserves as sacred relics his canteen, and the cap and diary of another brother, of Co. B, 21st Iowa, who also laid down his life for his country. Peace to these two heroes' ashes!

William Singleton, Co. F, 3d Ohio Cav., Caro, Mich., would be glad to hear from any of his old comrades. He tells a good story that happened on the Nashville pike, near Columbia, Tenn. Unfortunately he wrote on both sides of the paper, and we cannot print his letter for that reason.

James L. Moss, Co. C, 3d Tenn. Mounted Inf., does not send his address. He was captured at Niles Ferry, E. Tenn., and says: "To-day I am lying on a pallet before my fire, suffering with disease I contracted from hardship and abuse when I was a prisoner. I am yet not a pensioner."

C. L. Britton, 6th U. S. Cav., Opel, Sullivan county, Mo., had a terrible time with a yellow steed which he named "Beauregard." He says: "When he saw for the first time a rebel, and firing began, he broke and ran for two days!"

S. J. M. Andrews, Edgewood, Ill., sends us the poem, "Sixty Thousand Starved to Death," recited at the sixth annual reunion of ex-prisoners of war (Illinois state association), held at Springfield, October 29 and 30. If possible, we will try to find room for it after awhile.

F. S. Stowell, Dempster, Dakota, says: "I am interested in the occasional letters from those who wore the gray, but are now Republicans. Would there were enough of them to secure a fair ballot and an honest count!"

W. W. Blackburn, 9th Tenn. Cav., Dandridge, Tenn., tells us of the "loyal hills of East Tennessee," but laments that some of those who fought Democracy 20 years ago vote with it to-day.

Wm. Hobbs, Co. E, 1st Ky., Fulkerson, Scott county, Va., wants to hear from his old comrades through the CAMP FIRE.

F. B. Carland, Co. H, 2d N. C., Arden, N. C., has but few old comrades near his Dixie home, but remembers Cumberland Gap during the spring of 1864.

James H. Conklin, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., wishes to hear from his comrades of Co. I, 158th New York. He was at the capture of Lee.

Christmas Eve in Camp, 1863.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

It does my very soul good to read the reminiscences of army life by the boys who were once comrades, in the columns of the glorious old BLADE (a paper which I expect to take till I am "mustered out," and to teach my boy before I go to do likewise), I feel I should furnish my quota of fuel to keep the FIRE brightly burning. So here I come with an armful of pine knots from Tennessee.

'Twas near this season of the year in 1863, that the old 15th army corps lay encamped on the hills near Oxford, Miss. Gen. Grant had left Memphis, intending to march inland to the rear of Vicksburg. Having advanced as far as Oxford, measles broke out among the troops, forcing a halt for a season. The delay was no doubt vexatious to the commander, but a halt was a necessity as the disease had to be nursed, and poor nursing was the best to be had even when in camp. Hundreds died here from exposure and lack of comforts. Our base of supplies was at Holly Springs, Miss., a considerable town in our rear. This was attacked by the rebel Gen. Van Dorn, and captured, with all our stores and supplies of every description, and burned. We were ordered on a forced march (our first) to retake it, and, if possible, save a portion of the stores. Cut down as we were by sickness and death our regiment, the 93d Indiana, made a sorry appearance; but what were able for duty, were—as the boys expressed it—"tough as pine knots." We established a reputation for fast marching on this trip which we never had doubted during the remainder of term of service. We reached Holly Springs only to find Van Dorn gone, and all our supplies, engines and cars for transportating supplies from Memphis, yet burning. We were too late. Tired as we were, we had hoped to get a rest here, but learning that Van Dorn was threatening Grand Junction, Tenn., another important point. We were again ordered on a forced march for that point. After marching day and night we arrived at Grand Junction on December 24, 1863, and learned that our enemy was hovering on the outskirts of the village. Our pickets were thrown out around the entire village, and the men kept well in hand, ready in a moment's warning to meet anything but a forced march. During the night, hovering over our camp fires, an inclement wind whistling about our ears, no shelter of any description, we spent our first Christmas away from home. How natural as we sat shivering over the fires that our thoughts should wander back to the old farm house at home, where loved ones were at that moment perhaps seated around the pleasant fire, oblivious of the whistling wind without or the driving snow, but wondering how her boy who was "at the front" fared tonight. In our fancy we could see the tear roll down the cheek of mother as she thought of her only boy suffering from cold, as she knew they must, the younger children glancing up from their childish games and seeing that tear, at once cease to play and a subdued quiet reigns, as they intuitively divine their thoughts. Again in fancy we see the stockings hung up, as we have often done ourselves, expecting (and seldom disappointed) Santa Claus to fill them during the night with those things which our hearts most coveted. The writer remembers n incident which occurred this night which he never recalls without laughing. A soldier's life has its ludicrous, as well as its serious side. A member of the writer's company, poor old Israel Warner, had a fashion of getting his ration of beef in the shape of an entire rib, and holding one end while the other was toasting, as soon as the end in the fire was scorched a little, he would reverse ends and eat, and so on. On retiring for the night, my last recollection of Israel was seeing him sitting eating from his beef rib. About midnight we were awakened by a terrible hubbub and commotion in camp. Officers were calling out "Fall in, fall in!" The men scrambled to their guns thinking Van Dorn was entering the town, but Co. C, 93rd Indiana, soon learned the cause of the uproar. Poor old Israel Warner, was jumping up and down, throwing out his arms, calling help, and acting very much like a madman. On nearing we found he was on fire, his long blue overcoat burning and nothing but the collar holding it together in the back. To see that old coat flying around in the wind, held together only by the collar, was too ludicrous to be described. Peal after peal of laughter greeted the poor fellow, after we had "put him out." It seemed he had lain down late at night, after disposing of his rib. Having no blanket, he had buttoned up his coat, lay down with his back to the fire, and during the night had rolled close enough to have his coat catch fire. We always called him "Beef Rib Warner" after that. Van Dorn called on us early Christmas morning, and was most beautifully "licked."

J. W. LACOCK,
Serg't Co. C, 93d Indiana.

Effingham, Ill.

A Request.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Will some member of Capt. E. H. Flood's battery D, 1st Pennsylvania artillery, Couch's division, Keys's corps, write a description of the battle of Fair Oaks?

A. J. D.

The Siege of Knoxville.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I see in the CAMP FIRE a communication from Comrade Chapman, of the 103d Ohio, on the Knoxville campaign, and you request that some one else send in something additional. The command to which I belonged, the 100th P. W., had been taking full lessons in "Burnside's geography class," a name given to the Ninth army corps. Leaving the army of the Potomac early in March, we had been taken to Kentucky, where we were on the tramp constantly until we were taken to Vicksburg and participated in the campaign against Jackson, Miss. We then returned to Kentucky, marched over the mountains into Tennessee, and up and down the Holston, trying to run down some rebel cavalry that had been annoying to Union people of East Tennessee.

About the first of November we encamped in a beautiful growth of young timber near Lenoir station, about 25 miles southwest of Knoxville, where we built ourselves very comfortable winter quarters. We had got nicely fixed for a rest, when all at once—the morning of November 14—during a cold, and, as the boys used to say, "wet rain," we received orders to pack up, and destroy every thing we could not take along, burn our quarters, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. It was a dreary day, and towards evening we started in the direction of Knoxville. This appeared strange, as the most of the troops had moved the other way; but we found out afterwards that some six companies of us had been detailed as a train guard, and the balance had gone to meet the enemy, who was crossing the river below.

The night was very dark, wet and cold, and as the wagon train was mostly ahead, the roads were terribly worked up into mud.

It took us nearly three days to reach Knoxville, and all this time we could hear the cannonading in our rear. On the 16th, the same day we reached Knoxville, there was considerable of a fight at Campbell Station, about midway from Knoxville to Lenoir, our starting point.

The morning of the 17th found our army nearly all in the city, and digging for dear life. There did not appear to be any opposed to using spades, and for two or three days and nights too, all the available tools were kept from rusting. A dam was built across a small stream to make a water defense; car wheels were placed in position on the sides of a steep hill, so they could be started to meet the Johnnies, should they attempt to advance at that point. Telegraph wire was wrapped around the stumps and brush in front of our works in every conceivable shape. The ditches in front of the fort were made wider and deeper. Cotton bales were brought from the city and placed on the top of the earthworks, and everything we thought would retard either the iron or leaden messengers or the advancing columns was made use of.

The troops were placed in position, and they made a very thin line, one regiment occupying the space between Fort Saunders and the Lenoir road, with Co. A probably on the right of the fort. Benjamin's and another battery were in the fort. As I was a private and had charge of a musket it was none of my business how or where the troops were placed and I do not remember the positions of the other regiments. Our orders were to "hold this hill, or go to Richmond." We did not have much cooking or eating to do, and so we lay around both night and day with our accoutrements on, ready to jump into the rifle pits at a moment's warning. The pickets were changed at night, and in the line of works one in each four must keep awake to awaken the rest.

We had a story one of those days that the rebel commander sent in a demand of Burnside to surrender, which he answered as follows: "If you want the city, come and take it. I have my boots on." It appears when we took Knoxville, a few months before, the rebel general was surprised, and made his escape by leaving his boots.

During the siege there were several attacks made by both sides, resulting in loss to the attacking party nearly every time.

We had whisky and tobacco issued several times, they being plentier than bread. Coffee, sugar, and what was said to be fresh cow meat, with about one-half pound of corn cob bread, and what whole corn we could steal from the poor mules, made our prison life much better than that of some of our comrades, who tried the rebel prisons.

We had plenty good news of reinforcements coming, and nearly every evening, from dark to 9 o'clock, our brass bands would play "Hail Columbia" and other stirring airs. Our pickets, who had to remain in their holes during daylight at least, had their fun too, talking to the Johnnies, whose holes were in many places not over ten rods distant. The Johnnies would ask us "how we liked Vicksburg;" and wanted to know if we wouldn't like to trade the town for the country, mule meat for turkey, etc., etc., To which our boys would say, "Well, no; the town is much the pleasantest place in the winter."

On Thanksgiving night they were very anxious to know what we had for dinner. Of course we made out a pretty elaborate bill, which probably fell into the hands of Gen. Sherman, as he speaks in his book of how well we were living when he relieved us. But I find that I cannot tell what I want to in one paper, and will continue in my next to describe, as well as I can, the attack of the 29th, where the Rebels lost heavily.

JAMES C. STEVENSON,
New Castle, Pa. Co. E, 100th P. V. V.

An Old Tennesseean Speaks.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have been reading the BLADE for a short time, and in that little time I have learned to love it, especially the CAMP FIRE, the reminiscences of the late war. Boys, I can't carry any rails now, but I will try to write by the light the other logs have kindled, if you will not object.

The reminiscence of J. W. Lacock was very touching, indeed. I was not present at the fight of which he speaks, but I was engaged in several other hard-fought battles, where my comrades fell on all sides of me. I remember the McCook raid below Atlanta, which Comrade Allen, late of the 4th Tennessee cavalry, wrote up and had published in the BLADE not long since, over which there was some disputing, but no doubt both were strictly honest in their accounts of the different movements of the soldiers and officers. However, I think Bro. Allen is mistaken as to the number that returned after they lost their horses. I remember as many as three of my company (F) who returned after several days' wandering through the woods and brush, and almost entirely destitute of food and clothing. Their only chance for food was raw corn. But only a few got back. The rest were captured, and soon afterwards learned something of the "horrors of Andersonville," where many of our nation's noblest defenders perished.

McCook's raid below Atlanta was not the only campaign in which the loyal Tennesseans and Northern soldiers mingled. The battle at Nashville will long be remembered by the Union soldiers, both North and South. I went through nearly three years' very hard service; fought through several bloody battles, and returned home broken down in health, which soon resulted in total disability, from which I never have, and in all probability never will recover. I have been confined to my bed and room for nearly fourteen years.

I have made application for a pension, but have never succeeded in getting it. If any of my old comrades or officers should see this, I would be much obliged if they would write me. And let every lover of our grand old Union rally to the support of the good old BLADE. I hope when the boys gather around the camp fire to read the BLADE they will pardon the efforts of one so incompetent.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
Co. F, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.
Grapevine, Tex.

A Query Answered.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Please allow me to answer Comrade T. Hurlbert's query. I had the pleasure, on December 6, of meeting Capt. Frederick W. Fout, who commanded the Fifteenth Indiana battery, and who fired 284 shots from his guns in a few hours' time, which assisted Gen. A. J. Smith in taking the rebel fort which was called the key to Hood's lines at Nashville, December 32, 1864, and which put the entire Confederate army under Gen. Hood to rout. The captain is now drawing a pension for deafness contracted on that day, and his address is Nos. 501-505 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

LINDSAY STEELE,
Late Capt. Co. E, 30th Illinois.
Chester, Ill.

An Ex-Prisoner of Andersonville.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I want to add my ration of pine wood with the boys of Andersonville, to help heat our clay ovens. I have a very distinct recollection of Belle Isle, Andersonville, Savannah and Millen, especially of Millen, for at this place I tried to make my escape, but was caught, and as a punishment was tied up by the wrists, with a board between my ankles, and was left in this position for twelve hours. I would like to learn the whereabouts of F. Kindle. I was exchanged at Savannah, sailed from there to Annapolis, Md., from thence to Columbus, O., where I was confined to the hospital until I received my discharge.

GEO. A. SMITH, Co. H, 7th O. V. I.
Whipple, O.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

TEA CLUBS With every order for $10 worth of Tea we give a 46 piece English White China Tea Set, or a Decorated English China Tea Set of 32 pieces or a 11 piece English Chamber Toilet Set. With a $12 order we give a Maroon, Pink or Blue Band, Gold Lined Chamber Toilet Set of 10 pieces or an English Decorated Tea Set of 44 pieces. We have Hundreds of other Premiums. Ill'd Catalogue Free. Agts. Wanted. GREAT EASTERN TEA CO., 333 & 335 Br'dway, Providence, R.I.

BOB INGERSOLL TALKS.

The Great Infidel Unbosoms Himself to a Milwaukee Reporter.

Milwaukee Journal.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the silver-tongued orator who gave Mr. Blaine his "Plumed Knight" four years ago, but who has not helped keep the plume out of the dust this year, talked politics to the *Journal* at the Plankinton House last night. "What do you think of the movement to nominate Blaine in 1888?"

"I did not know of the movement," replied Col. Ingersoll, "but am of the opinion that it is a little premature. No one not gifted with prophetic powers can tell how he himself will feel in '88. No one can guess what the issue of the campaign will be. A party can not afford to pledge itself to persons. A party should stand for certain principles, and then use men to carry those principles out. If in '88 the party should need Mr. Blaine—whether he needs the party or not—then he will probably be nominated. The movement is, however, a little previous. I have heard of counting chickens before they were hatched, but in this case the eggs have not been laid."

"Will you state what led to the alleged rupture between you and Mr. Blaine?"

"There never has been any rupture. There was never an unpleasant word between us. I am no politician. I want no office and have no political ambition. I suppose I had the right to keep still and to attend to my own affairs. I wanted Blaine to succeed. I wanted the party to triumph. I supposed that Blaine would carry New York and Connecticut, and thought he had a sure thing."

"Is there any truth in the report that Mrs. Blaine refused to receive Mrs. Ingersoll socially, on account of your religious belief?"

"Not the slightest. I never heard of the report. There is no truth in it. Mrs. Blaine has always treated the family with the greatest kindness, and I have great respect for Mrs. Blaine. I am her friend, and I know that she is mine. There is not any foundation for the report. I have also seen articles to the effect that I had asked some political favor of Mr. Blaine and had been refused. That is not true."

"What effect to you think the election of Cleveland will have on the business interests of the country?"

"Very little. The value of stocks and bonds will be determined by other considerations. The price of wheat and corn will not be affected, and we all know that Democrats are about as fond of good times as other people. The capitalists will take care of themselves. You know that a dollar has—above all things—the instinct of self-preservation. During the election all kinds of disasters and horrors were predicted by each party in case the other succeeded, but nobody now expects the predictions will come to pass. I hope that Cleveland will make a good President; that his administration will be conservative and satisfactory to all sections. All I want is good government. I want the old ship to steer clear of rocks and breakers, and if that is accomplished I don't care who the captain is."

"Will you kindly construct a cabinet for Mr. Cleveland?"

"No. He has too much help already."

"Do you think that Logan will be the candidate four years hence?"

"I have not the slightest reason to think that he will."

"What is your opinion of St. John?"

"I do not think that he is the author of the gospel that bears his name, and I have always regarded the book of Revelations as the veriest nonsense. 'Let him that is athirst come and drink.' That seems to me to be a very strange cry for a temperance man. St. John has certainly changed his opinion since he lived in Patmos."

"Do you think the Southern Democrats will be satisfied with Cleveland if he insists upon observing civil-service rules?"

"Just as well as the Democrats in the North. The hunger is just as great in one section as the other. You see, the fast has lasted for 24 years, and you can hardly blame them for asking gentlemen to leave the table who have been eating all that time."

"It is stated that a part of the Republican programme was to have you make an extreme Western tour to avoid taking any part in the election, on account of your connection with the defense of the star route people."

"That is nonsense. They are trying to throw some blame on me. I am not in debt to the Republican party. I am not owing any of the so-called leaders. The party has been defeated by mismanagement, by dissensions, and, above all, by a lack of votes."

All "Played Out."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

THINGS WE EAT.

Woodcock, the most delicious of wild game, is falling off a little in supply.

Figs from the south of Europe bring 35 cents a pound.

Tokay grapes, from California, find their way into the market at high prices.

There are about 165,000 cocoanut trees planted on the Florida Keys, and in a few years these will yield a good revenue to their owners. The trees are in a flourishing condition, and are from three to ten feet high. They are set about 100 to the acre, and form beautiful groves.

In 1883 Paris ate 9,485 horses, 207 asses and 40 mules, or not short of 5,000,000 pounds weight of horse, ass and mule meat. The explanation of this increase is the high price of beef and mutton in the French capital. While the artisan can purchase a horse steak at less than twelve cents a pound, he has to pay three times as much for a cut of beef or mutton.

—Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it with the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications, the Magazine, under its large and improved condition, being $1.50 alone. Sample copy of Magazine and set of gold colored picture cards sent to anyone for 10 cents. Address C. Gilmore, 213 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dutch Sign-Boards.

The Dutch have the reputation of being common-place and wholly immersed in business. Yet Holland has produced learned scholars, great painters, and noble champions of human rights. A traveler found even the signs on Dutch streets interesting, because indicative of the originality of the people. He says:

It was some time before I understood what was meant when I read "Fire and water for sale." It seems the poorer people make no fires, but buy boiling water and red-hot turf, with which to prepare their tea and coffee.

If a baby is born, a small placard of red satin and white lace is hung upon the door; if some one is sick, his symptoms are daily recorded on a little bulletin board affixed to the house, thus saving those interested the trouble of making and replying to inquiries.

The country houses are decorated with legends. The retired gentleman seems anxious that all the world should know of his content. So he paints in huge letters on the front of his house such sentiments as these: "Without Care," "Big Enough," "My Satisfaction," "My Pleasure and Life," "Sociability and Friendship Within," etc.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.
2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.
3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then request an answer by mail. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.
4. This department is not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to demand a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, who is the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.
5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are strictly complied with.

W. S., New Springfield, O.: Write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O., for books.

Constant Reader, Terre Haute, Ind.: Your questions have been answered at considerable length in this department, and if you have been a "constant reader" you know this to be a fact.

S. R., Toledo, O.: We cannot advertise business firms in this department by telling where certain articles are to be found. Look through the BLADE'S advertising columns, or make your inquiries of dealers whom you think have such goods.

Reader, Ligonier, Ind.:
1. Please tell me where the compulsory education law is enforced. 2. What causes the blood to circulate?
1. It is claimed that it is enforced in Massachusetts and some other states. 2. The heart is the main cause. It would require too much space to describe just how the circulation of the blood takes place.

J. K. B., Council Bluffs, Ia.: The American Cyclopedia (16 volumes, besides the annuals) is published by D. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, New York City. The price is from $5 to $10 per volume, according to the style of binding. We have no knowledge of the cyclopedia you mention.

Reader, Central Station, W. Va.:
1. What states have, by law, abolished the rod in the school-room? 2. Was Nathan Goff, jr., ever secretary of the navy?
1. Do not know of any state laws on the subject. Different boards of education have prohibited the use of the rod, giving teachers power to expel pupils who will not behave. The Toledo board adopted such a rule. 2. Yes, from January 6 to March 4, 1881.

J. F. R., Shenandoah, Ia.:
Why is there a tariff on tin? I answered the question by asserting that tin was a product (in limited quantities) in the United States. Am I correct?
You are correct about its being a product in limited quantities in the United States, but you should have answered that tin in ore, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated, is on the free list.

R. C. D., Ada, Mich.:
1. You say iridium is the heaviest of metals or substance known. Parker's Philosophy puts it (?) tungsten, 17.5; rhodium, 11; platinum, 21. Are you right, eh? 2. Is a person born in this country the next week after his parents land, a citizen, though neither of his parents ever become citizens?
1. Are you quite sure Parker's Philosophy is right, eh? 2. The constitution of the United States says that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. Just as likely as not you will find some one who will dispute this.

G. M., Limestone, Tenn.:
1. Thomas a' Becket was the archbishop of Canterbury. What does the small a stand for in his name? 2. Will Cleveland remove the appointees of the Republican administrations as far as he can, and can he do so under the civil service law?
1. We are unable to give any satisfactory explanation. The Encyclopedia Britannica prints the name A. Becket, Thomas; other authorities print the name as you write it. His father, Gilbert Becket, was at one time sheriff of London. It may be that his mother's name was Thomas, and the a denotes the name of both father and mother. 2. He will probably remove all he can; the law protects quite a number, but, according to Hendricks, the new administration will find a way to "get around the law."

R. R. H., Bayless, Tenn.:
1. Please give a sketch of Shays' rebellion. 2. Why was Fort Niagara bombarded?
1. The state of Massachusetts wished to raise money to aid Congress in paying the interest on the federal debt. The people felt unable to pay it, and rebelled in December, 1786, under the leadership of Daniel Shays, who had been an officer in the continental army. They mobbed the courts, and in engagements with troops under Gen. Lincoln three men were killed and several wounded. Fourteen persons were tried and condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned. At one time an attack upon Boston was meditated, but was finally abandoned. Shays sought safety for about a year in Vermont, but was afterwards pardoned and settled at Sparta, N. Y., where he died in 1825. 2. Because the garrison refused to surrender. (Other questions have been answered.)

D. M., Brant, Mich.:
1. When was the law passed creating the sinking fund spoken of by Pres. Arthur in his late message? 2. Give amount of the fund at the present time, and how much is annually appropriated to it? 3. Was the trade dollar ever made a legal tender?
1. It was approved February 25, 1862. It is known as the legal tender and sinking fund act. The section relating to the sinking fund is as follows: "That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the secretary of the treasury shall, from time to time, direct; third, the residue thereof to be paid into the treasury of the United States." 2. The debt statement shows this. 3. Yes, for $5.

F. E. K., Canal Dover, O.:
1. Give a short history of the Seven Cities of Cibola. 2. Give a short sketch of the partition of Poland. 3. For what purpose was the national park reserved by the government?
1. The Island of the Seven Cities was the subject of one of the popular traditions current in the time of Columbus. It is reported as abounding in gold, with magnificent houses and temples, and high towers that shone at a distance. The legend relates that at the time of the conquest of Spain and Portugal by the Moors, when the inhabitants fled in every direction to escape from slavery, seven bishops, followed by a great number of people, took shipping, and abandoned themselves to their fate upon the high seas. After tossing about for a time they landed upon an unknown island in the midst of the ocean. Here the bishops burned their ships to prevent the desertion of their followers, and founded seven cities. This mysterious island is said to have been visited at different times by navigators, who, however, were never permitted to return. 2. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland at once of about a third of her whole territory, the respective shares of the spoil being—to Prussia, 13,032, Austria, 27,000, and Russia, 42,000 square miles. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,500 and Russia 96,500 square miles. Another partition took place in 1795, and the last King of Poland, degraded into a pensioner of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. The successive partitions gave Austria 45,000 square miles, with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 square miles, with 2,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 180,000 square miles, with 4,600,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and ceased to retain any distinctive appellation; the remainder, containing about 49,000 square miles, was erected into what was called the Kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from Emperor Alexander; but the Poles, in 1830, engaged in an insurrection, which only furnished Russia with a pretext for riveting their chains. The Republic of Cracow, after maintaining a feverish existence from 1815 to 1846, was seized by Austria, and incorporated with her Kingdom of Galicia. 3. It was "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

A. E. K., Walnut, Ia.:
I would like to ask the amount allowed by law per month to minor children of soldiers in the rebellion. My father starved to death in Libby prison, and there is a dispute as to the amount of pension the children are entitled to. Also state at what age the pension will stop.
Following are the sections of the pension laws on the subject: If any person embraced within the provisions of sections 4692 and 4693 has died since the 4th day of March, 1861, or hereafter dies by reason of any wound, injury, or disease, which, under the conditions and limitations of such sections, would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death, without payment to her of any part of the pension hereinafter mentioned, his child or children, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, to continue to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer; and, if the widow remarry, the child or children shall be entitled from the date of remarriage. The pensions of widows shall be increased from and after the 25th day of July, 1866, at the rate of $2 per month for each child under the age of sixteen years of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been, or shall be, granted. And in every case in which the deceased husband has left, or shall leave, no widow, or where his widow has died or married again, or where she has been deprived of her pension under the provisions of the pension law, the pension granted to such child or children shall be increased to the same amount per month that would be allowed under the foregoing provisions to the widow, if living and entitled to a pension: Provided, That the additional pension herein granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been, or shall be, charged with the maintenance of such child or children; for any period during which she has not been, or she shall not be, so charged, it shall be granted and paid to the guardian of such child or children. Provided, further, That a widow or guardian to whom increase of pension has been, or shall hereafter be, granted on account of minor children shall not be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained in whole or in part at the expense of a state or the public in any educational institution, or in any institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans. In the administration of the pension laws, children born before the marriage of their parents, if acknowledged by the father before or after the marriage, shall be deemed legitimate.

J. F. M., Mill Grove, Ind.:
1. Who was the president of Harvard College in 1775? 2. What city is called the Floating City?
1. Samuel Langdon was the president from 1774 to 1780. 2. Venice.

W. S., St. Clair, Mich.:
1. How does the President of the United States draw his salary? 2. Give the address of Col. Robert Ingersoll.
1. Congress appropriates the money, and he is paid whenever he calls for it. 2. Washington, D. C.

Several persons have asked questions this week on the same sheet on which a business letter was written. We cannot answer them. If you wish to send queries at the same time you are sending a letter on another topic, write it on a separate slip, addressed "Question Bureau," and sign your real name and address.

J. C., Grief, Tenn.:
1. What is voodooism? 2. Please give the address of Benson J. Lossing, the historian.
1. Negro superstition. A voodoo "doctor" claims to have power to heal the afflicted and drive out devils by the use of rabbits' feet, turkey bones, lizard skins, etc. 2. Dover, N. Y.

G. G., Rapid City, D. T.:
Please state whether Martin VanBuren had a son, and if so what position he held in general society.
He had several sons. John, born in 1810, was attached to the legation while his father was minister to England, was attorney general of New York in 1845, and was prominent in the presidential canvass of 1848, as a Free Soil Democrat. He died at sea October 13, 1866.

A. D., Harlan, Ind.:
1. Has the Republican party ever repealed any prohibitory laws in any state? 2. Has the same party ever refused to submit the prohibition question to the people after it had promised to do so in any state?
1. Think not. 2. We believe the party in Michigan failed to carry out its pledges in that respect.

C. J. F., Fredonia, Ind.:
What is meant by the strip of public land on the western border of Texas? 2. What four railroads are united to form the Big Four?
1. In 1850 Texas sold to the United States for $10,000,000 her claims to certain lands outside her present limits. 2. The Cincinnati, St. Louis Indianapolis & Chicago road is known as the Big Four, formerly known as the Kankakee line.

L. P. A., Thayer, Iowa:
Please tell us who was the author of the bill taking from the President the appointing power without the concurrence of the Senate.
The constitution says the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." During the conflict between Pres. Johnson and Congress, the President was stripped of all authority not expressly conferred by the constitution. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, took the lead in introducing a bill to effect this purpose, December 3, 1866.

J. H. L., Toledo, O.: The land offices in California are at San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Sparta, Susanville and Bodie. For information about lands address the Register at either of the offices named. The homestead laws give the right to 160 acres of $1.25 lands, or to 80 acres of $2.50 lands to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over 21 who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. This privilege extends only to the surveyed lands, and the title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years' of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of $7 to a maximum of $34 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value, or place of record. In the case of ex-soldiers, the time which they served in the army (not exceeding four years) is deducted from the five years' residence necessary to obtain a patent. Others asking the same questions will please consider this an answer to their inquiries also.

F. R. K., Whitehall, N. Y.:
Will the BLADE please publish the popular vote by states at the presidential election of 1872?

STATES.	Greeley, Liberal.	Grant, Rep.
Alabama	79,444	90,272
Arkansas	37,927	41,373
California	40,718	54,020
Connecticut	45,880	50,638
Delaware	10,206	11,115
Florida	15,427	17,763
Georgia	76,356	62,550
Illinois	184,938	241,944
Indiana	163,632	186,147
Iowa	71,196	131,566
Kansas	32,970	67,048
Kentucky	99,995	88,766
Louisiana	57,029	71,663
Maine	29,087	61,422
Maryland	67,687	66,760
Massachusetts	59,260	133,472
Michigan	78,355	138,455
Minnesota	34,423	55,117
Mississippi	47,288	82,175
Missouri	151,434	119,196
Nebraska	7,812	18,329
Nevada	6,236	8,413
New Hampshire	31,424	37,168
New Jersey	76,456	91,656
New York	387,281	440,736
North Carolina	70,094	94,769
Ohio	244,321	281,852
Oregon	7,730	11,819
Pennsylvania	212,041	349,589
Rhode Island	5,329	13,665
South Carolina	22,703	72,290
Tennessee	94,391	85,655
Texas	66,500	47,406
Vermont	10,927	41,481
Virginia	91,654	93,468
West Virginia	29,451	32,315
Wisconsin	86,477	104,997
Grand total	2,834,079	3,597,070

Charles O'Conor, Dem., received 29,408, and James Black, Temp., 5,608 votes.

D. M. B., Hoopeston, Ill.:
Please state when N. P. Banks was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by the vote of what party or parties. 2. When was the first Republican elected to Congress under that party name?
1. We copy the following interesting account of that memorable struggle from the Tribune Almanac for 1857: The long struggle for the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress commencing on the third of December, 1855, and closing on the 2d of February, 1856, was one of the noteworthy political events of the time. The strength of parties in the House at the time of meeting was estimated at about 79 administration Democrats, 117 anti-Nebraska men, and 39 Whigs and Know-Nothings with pro-slavery leaning. There was one vacancy in the Illinois delegation. On the 2d of December the first ballot for Speaker showed for Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois (Dem.), 74; Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio (Anti-Neb.), 53; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, (K. N.), 30; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts (Anti-Neb.), 21; Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania (K. N.), 17; Alex. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey (Anti-Neb.), 7; with 22 votes scattered upon fifteen others. Twenty-three ballots ensued without materially changing the relative positions of the candidates, except that the Know-Nothings gradually concentrated upon Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. Previous to the 24th ballot, Mr. Campbell withdrew, and the Anti-Nebraska members settled upon Mr. Banks. The contest now began in earnest. On the 28th vote Mr. Banks had 86, Richardson 73, Fuller 26, with 33 scattering. On the 37th vote Mr. Banks went up to 107, Richardson 76; Fuller 28; necessary for a choice 113. Thenceforward there was little change until the withdrawal of Mr. Richardson; Mr. Banks ranged from 103 to 106; Richardson at about 74 to 75, Fuller from 37 to 41, and Pennington from 5 to 8. Previous to the 60th vote Mr. Hickman offered a resolution that at each ballot the lowest candidate be withdrawn until a choice should be effected. This proposition was laid on the table. After the 64th vote Mr. Thorington proposed that after the third following ballot the person having the highest number of votes be the Speaker, but it met with no favor. On the 20th of December the House voted, 116 to 87, not to adjourn until a Speaker should be elected. The next day that motion was rescinded, 112 to 85, the House having evaded it by "taking a recess" over night. On the 23d of January, previous to the 123d ballot, Mr. Richardson announced that after that day his name would be unconditionally withdrawn, in consequence of which the friends of the administration united upon Col. James L. Orr, of South Carolina. His first vote was 68 to 96 for Banks, 12 for Fuller, and 18 for James B. Ricaud, of Maryland (K. N. Whig). Ricaud was soon dropped and the Know-Nothings returned to Fuller. Col. Orr was the candidate of the Democrats from the 123d ballot, reaching 69 as his highest vote. Various propositions had been offered to elect by plurality; to declare a Speaker by resolution; to resign and go home; to withdraw all the candidates; to choose one and another Speaker pro tem., etc., but all failed. In the "personal explanations" or debate (which by the rules was not in order), members had managed to set themselves right on slavery and Americanism, and the votes soon showed the Anti-Nebraska (since called Republican) force at about 108; the Democrats about 75; Know-Nothings near 40, with half a dozen floating without purpose. By the close of January the country became thoroughly tired and called upon the House to organize at once or go home. The Republicans for some time had favored a plurality rule, which the combined opposition zealously opposed. On the 1st of February Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, offered what he gravely called an olive branch of peace, being a resolution declaring Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina, speaker. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to lay that "olive branch" on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 98 to 117. After an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the vote on Mr. Cobb's resolution was taken and resulted, yeas 103, nays 120. Mr. Aiken received, with the entire vote of the Democratic party, nearly all that of the South Americans. The administration were encouraged by this result, and finally, on the following day, February 2, the plurality rule was proposed by Mr. Smith, of Tennessee (Dem.), in the following resolution: "That this House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, viva voce. If, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest vote, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress." The vote on this resolution was: yeas, 113; nays 104. Nine Democrats voted for Banks. A struggle was made to rescind the resolution, but it stood the fire, and the House went on with the 130th ballot: Banks 102, Aiken 93, Fuller, 14; L. D. Campbell, 4; Wells, 2. The next two ballots were the same, except that Mr. Aiken lost one vote. Now, the plurality rule came into full effect, and the clerk for the last time called the roll. Now most of the Know-Nothings went over to the Democrats, leaving but 11 as Know-Nothing and scattering. The Republicans triumphed; Banks was elected, having 103 to 100 for Aiken. 2. In the contest noted above was the first time the classification of Republican was used, as applicable to the party of the present. Before that, while fighting the battles of the Republican party, those members of Congress were known as Opposition, Softs, Free Soilers, Whigs, etc.

T. R., Almont, Mich.:
1. What is the Bessemer process of converting iron into steel? 2. What is the meaning of the word Von placed before a person's name?
1. The Bessemer or pneumatic process consists in the removal of the carbon, silicon, etc., from pig iron by means of a blast of air forced through the molten metal. The silicon is first oxidized, and the silica thus formed combines with the oxides of iron and manganese to form a cinder, and the carbon is subsequently oxidized to carbonic oxide. The process consists, first, in melting the pig iron; second, transferring the molten metal to the converter, when it is subjected to the action of the blast of air; third, pouring the finished product into a ladle; fourth, pouring from the ladle into the mould. The metal, when solid, but while still hot, is taken from the moulds and worked by rolling or hammering into the desired form. Pig iron is in some cases used direct from the blast furnace, but remelting is generally found advantageous. Bessemer found that all pig irons were not adapted to the process, and at the suggestion of Robert Mushet, this obstacle was overcome by the addition of spiegeleisen, a white pig iron containing from seven to twelve per cent. of manganese. 2. This question was submitted to a German scholar of Toledo, who kindly furnished the following answer: "The question in regard to the meaning of the particle 'Von' in German names and its origin, is not easily answered without some historical research, the means for which are not at hand. Originally it was undoubtedly derived from the names of places, or parts of country, like the 'mark' (the boundary) in 'Bismark' and other localities from which the parties hailed, or with which they were entailed, perhaps as rewards for public services. This latter origin appears to have been the principal one for its later adoption. But instead of conferring with it the possession of the places, the names of or from (von) which the party added to its other names, it was simply carried as a title of nobility, more or less empty, as a sign of recognition, not designating any territorial right or derivation. So when the last German Emperor of the Hapsburgh line conferred upon Friedrich Schiller the title of a noble of the empire, the *von* was inserted between his given and family name, and so made hereditary. It now means that the possessor of that prefix, or one of his ancestors, had become ennobled in some form or another. The custom of thus designating the recipients of princely favors, or even only the purchasers of some noble's estate, dates back to the tenth century, when fixed family names began to be adopted, and prevails all over Continental Europe. We find it very extensively in the Netherlands, where the *van* corresponds with it, and in the French *de*; also even in republican Switzerland, where nobility was probably conferred by the municipalities, the same as it was in Italy, these bodies exercising their sovereign rights and privileges. Its equivalent, the *de*, came into England, where nobility did not arise from the possession of landed estates, only with the names of some of the Norman families."

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It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

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Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.
Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.
Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.
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Letter containing 25c, no date or name.
Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.
Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.
Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.
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If E. B. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.
Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair.
A list of 15 names, no date, no order.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bourne.
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Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley O., no signature.
Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Denson.
Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.
Letter containing $1, dated at Peele, no State signed Charles Sly.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Lemore, Cal., no signature.
Letter containing $1, dated at Dow, Wabash Co., Ind., no signature.
Letter containing 20c, dated at Guilford, no State, paper to go to L. W. Thrall, signed L. L. Rowlund.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Garrett, signed C. Boon.
Letter containing 90c, dated at Colebrook, no State, paper for D. Chambers, signed George Taylor, P. M.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac D. Leslie.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed L. H. Devoe.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. Doty.
Letter containing $, dated at Sharon, Kan., no signature.
Letter containing $1, dated at Bridgeport, no State and no signature.
Letter containing $1.92, dated Browning, no State, signed T. M. Brinkley, P. M.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed B. S. Boydston.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed Wm. P. Smith.
Letter containing 90c, no date, signed Charles Schlemer.
Letter containing $1, dated at Westville, no state, signed Mrs. Jennie Reynolds.
Letter containing $3.50, no date, signed A. Hulbert.
Letter containing 50c, no date, signed Ella Sanger.
Letter containing $1, dated at Poplar Hill, Kan., no signature.
Letter containing $1, dated at Table Rock, Neb., no signature.
Letter containing 90c, dated at Quasqueton, Iowa, no signature.
Letter containing 50c, dated at Joplin, Mo., no signature or order.
Letter containing $1.40, dated at Watertown, N. Y., no signature or order.
Letter containing $1.70, dated at Cherry Fork, O., no signature or order.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

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We have made arrangements with the publishers, enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid:

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The Century	4 00	4 60

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

A Colored Pastor's Tiny Feet.

J. M. Farnum is a colored preacher in Charlotte, N. C., and his fighting weight when skirmishing with the legions of Satan is 410 pounds. He stands six feet ten inches high without his boots, and, taken collectively, would be a dangerous man to fall under at a skating rink.

Some time ago a Northern gentleman met Mr. Farnum in the South, and the latter ordered a pair of shoes made for him at the North, for which this gentleman took the measure. The order was given to Lynn's leading shoe manufacturer, but it was too much for him, and a pair of shoes were made from a special last in Boston and sent the reverend gentleman. The shoes are thirty-fives. The length from heel to toe is just 20 inches, and the width of the ball, including a protuberance that may be a corn and may be natural, is a trifle over seven and a half inches.

Some idea of the "tout ensemble" may be gained from the fact that a pasteboard copy of the sole of one of the shoes which a reporter carried in his overcoat pocket extended from the lowest depth of the pocket to the arm-pits. This copy was taken from a measurement of the bootless foot of the clergyman, and those who know pronounce it correct.

From the forward end of the sole a piece the size of a dessert plate could easily be cut. The heel, if of the proper material, would make a decidedly generous flap jack, and the whole thing, in shape and size, gives one the irresistible impression of a tennis racket or an elongated shirt front without its symmetry.

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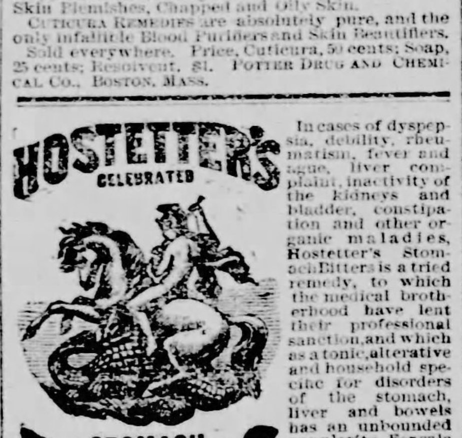

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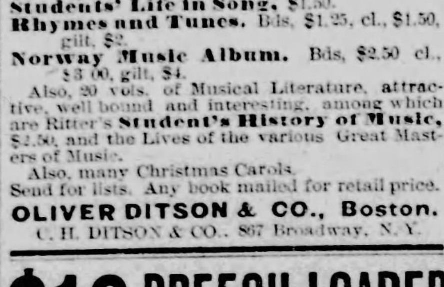
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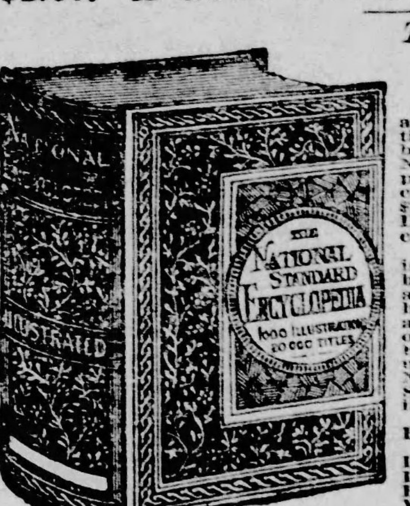
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40 Cards, all Hidden Name, and new Embossed Chromos 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn.

50 Superb Golden and Floral Beauties, Souvenirs of Friendship, &c. Cards, with name 10c. Elegant Present with each pack. Tuttle Bros., North Haven, Ct.

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CARDS. 50 Best Chromo Cards, name on in New Style Type, 100 Selections for Autograph Albums, 13 New Games, 120 Latest Styles, 5 Samples & price list all for 15c. 6 p'ks and Plated Ring free for 60c. Agents wanted. Nelson Card Co., Waltham, Mass.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., PUBLISHERS. | D. R. LOCKE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 145,000.

THE BEST PROOF.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating," and the proof of the value of the enormous circulation of the BLADE is found in the testimony of our advertisers. They find it the best medium for reaching the homes of the people, and consequently the class in whom they find their best patrons. The BLADE is read by three-quarters of a million people every week, at the lowest calculation; and in no other periodical can an advertisement be placed that it will reach so large or so excellent a clientage.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Several thousand copies of this issue of the BLADE go to persons not subscribers, their friends having sent in their names for specimen copies. We ask them to examine it carefully, and if they like it, to enroll themselves on our books. We claim for the BLADE that it is the best weekly paper published in the United States, or the world, and the cheapest. It publishes more matter, it is more carefully edited, and is altogether the best for for the family. Its enormous circulation in every state in the Union, is the best evidence of its value.

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Three Months, - - - - - - 30 cents.
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Send in your name as soon possible. Take notice of the combinations we make of books and the Waterbury Watch. Any how, examine the paper carefully.

THE LOWELL bankruptcy bill was passed by the Senate at its last session, and it needs but the concurrence of the House before March 4 next (and the President's assent) for it to become a law. The following is a summary of its provisions:

It will enable a bankrupt or his creditors to institute proceedings in every congressional district instead of going to the seat of the United States district court, which was necessary under the old law, and was in many cases a great hardship. The commissioner of bankruptcy, before whom the proceedings may be begun, has all the powers of a master in chancery. His compensation is fixed at $2,000 a year, but may be increased by order of the court not to exceed $3,000. There is to be a supervisor for every state, whose business it is to inspect the commissioners' offices and to instruct the clerks, trustees, and other persons engaged in administering the law; his compensation is also limited to $3,000 a year. The fees provided are $50 for the application, 1 per cent. of the full amount realized on the assets, and one-half of 1 per cent. on any composition of indebtedness. As all these fees are paid into court to be transferred to the United States treasury, they offer the officers no inducement for partiality or delay. Speedy liquidation is also facilitated by giving the United States circuit court final jurisdiction of all questions of law. The exemptions are confined to the necessary family wearing apparel and such property as is exempt from attachment under United States and state laws.

IF there is a better paper than the BLADE, subscribe for it. But there isn't a better paper printed at any price. It is the most carefully edited, it contains more and better matter than any paper printed on the continent. Its circulation is national, it goes to two-thirds of the postoffices of the country—in short, it is the paper you want. Subscribe immediately.

THE free traders are requested to ponder carefully the following authoritative statement from the Willimantic Thread company: That large concern, which employes altogether about two thousand persons, has made a general reduction of ten per cent. in wages. But, nevertheless, with wages thus reduced, the operatives get double what they did 25 years ago in the same company's service, and the same sort of thread which they then made sells now for less than half what it sold for then. With wages doubled and the price of the product halved, it certainly looks as if both operatives and consumers were benefited by the policy under which such results were worked out.

A BILL will soon be presented in the House to prevent the continuance of the present English monopoly of the Western cattle ranges. It will provide that if foreigners want to own big tracts of land in this country they must renounce allegiance to their own country and become Americans. There are 7,000,000 acres owned by Englishmen in Texas, nearly as much in New Mexico and Colorado, and a million acres in Kansas.

A LETTER has just been made public by Judge KING, of Buffalo, (who obtained it from a friend in 1857), written by Gen. WASHINGTON, while President, in relation to the attitude of the United States as to the war then going on between Great Britain and France. In it he plainly lays down the principle now known as the "Monroe Doctrine"—that of Europe and America each minding its own affairs, without interference from each other. Its date is just three weeks previous to that of his "Farewell Address."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The business situation necessarily remains, in general, the same as for the past two or three weeks. The list of failures continues very large, and reductions in wages and restriction of production are still the rule with industrial establishments. The average amount for this season of the year, of grain and other Western products is going eastward, and the counterflow of money and merchandise moves westward; but the prices of crops are so unprecedently low that the westward movement is much smaller in value, compared with the bulk of the crops finding a market, than in a great many years.

THIS state of affairs is not to be regarded as a continuing condition, however, as the depression referred to in Northern agricultural products is undoubtedly abnormal. Five-eighths of the marketable surplus of the wheat crop, for instance, has already been crowded upon indifferent foreign markets in five months, and the trade is about to realize that the acreage put down is 15 to 20 per cent. less in America and Europe than the normal area. This change occurs when prices are about 30 per cent. below the normal range. Corn is greatly depressed, but not equally so, and has a saving condition to the producer in its unequaled availability for the feeding of stock, the value of the latter being better supported than any other class of agricultural productions. Southern produce continues to sell at very good prices relatively, cotton and sugar being in active demand at full rates. The South is also doing well, relatively speaking, in its leading artisan interests, cotton manufacturers having sold out their surplus stocks of goods at advanced prices, while Southern iron furnaces are unquestionably faring better than those of any other section of the United States.

THE holiday business everywhere is a decided stimulus to the retail trade, and at the lowest reckoning puts in circulation a largely increased amount of money; but its holiday character implies the purchase of a considerable volume of articles which have little relation to regular industry, so that the advantages to trade are transient in their nature. Such improvement as has already been noted in manufactures, principally of cotton goods, continues and even shows some further development. The iron and steel trades are without improvement, but it may be hoped that a more settled condition of the coal trade will benefit them in the coming year.

THE total number of industrial employes in leading trades north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi was 2,452,749 in 1880, and of this number there are 316,249 more out of employment this year than in 1880, the increase in the number of unemployed laborers being 13 per cent. In 1880 Ohio had 183,609 industrial employes, of whom 32,000 more are idle now than then.

THE attempt to destroy the London bridge proves to have been a more serious affair than was at first imagined. Instead of its being merely a scare, enough dynamite was employed, if it had been skillfully used, to blow the whole bridge, which, at that hour, was filled with people, into the air. It is said that this act throws fully 300 Irishmen out of employ so that the perpetrators have done more damage to their own countrymen than they could possibly have accomplished good. A reward of £5,000 has been offered for their apprehension.

ENGLAND does not seem to be in a very comfortable condition just now. The financial proposals respecting Egypt remain unanswered. The other powers make no sign and there are ominous rumors as to BISMARCK's intentions with regard to the matter. So great is the scare in England that although her navy is already greater than that of any other two nations combined the pressure of public opinion has forced the Admiralty to appropriate over £5,000,000 more than they had intended for increasing their ships and armament in the next five years.

THE Executive Committee of the Liberation Society in England have resolved to raise the question of the disestablishment of the Church of England and propose to begin agitation immediately. The chief Dissenting organ in London approves this, on condition that it shall not be made a test question with candidates, nor pressed, when it is likely to injure the Liberal party.

M. FERRY's plans for a French empire in the Cambodian peninsula have frightened the French people and weakened his popularity with the Assembly and with the people. It is felt that France cannot afford so large an outlay of men and money as this would demand, and besides the possibility of trouble near at home is strong enough to justify the government in keeping the young men at home. It is quite probable if M. FERRY insists that he will be compelled to resign.

A PROPOSITION in the French Chamber of Deputies to terminate all official diplomatic relations with the papal establishment at Rome was rejected Friday by a vote of 168 to 293. There is a growing indifference to Rome in France, but the fact is that, under present circumstances, an absolute severance of all connection with Rome would mean a triumph, not of Protestantism, but of downright atheism.

THE fight between the German Reichstag and Prince BISMARCK seems to grow in intensity. The recent vote to refuse him the salary of an associate in the foreign office, was nothing less than a personal insult, but was an insult he had provoked. A large majority of the Reichstag believe the time has come for paying a salary to its members. When it voted the payment he managed to veto the proposal in the Imperial Council. So the Reichstag has decided to draw tight the purse-strings until its masters in court and in council are brought to terms.

THE average price of wheat in England, for November and December, is the lowest for 100 years.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

THE ONLY WAY.

There is not the kind of feeling among the temperance people of the United States that there should be, and unless it can be cured, the cause of Prohibition will be set back for years. The complication is unfortunate, and all reasonable men should join in the devising of some way out of it, to the end that the great cause so full of interest to humanity shall suffer no harm.

This is the situation:—

Hundreds of thousands of voters who believe in prohibition, and who, in all the states where prohibition has been agitated have always voted for it, refused to join a third party movement having Prohibition as the only plank in its platform. They refused to vote for ST. JOHN, at all, Republicans voting for BLAINE and Democrats voting for CLEVELAND.

Some thousands of Prohibitionists did vote for ST. JOHN, which action, inasmuch as they were mostly of Republican antecedents, defeated BLAINE and elected CLEVELAND.

The ST. JOHN Prohibitionists, irritated by comments upon their action, are loth to act with the Prohibitionists who supported BLAINE.

The Prohibitionists who supported BLAINE, enraged at the election of CLEVELAND by the action of the supporters of ST. JOHN, refuse to act with them.

Consequently there is division in the camp, a division which threatens the cause more than anything the Brewers and Distillers can do. Without unity nothing can be accomplished, and unity does not now exist.

We regret the intemperance of the Temperance men, on both sides. We believe that the nomination of ST. JOHN was a grave mistake. We did all that was in us to prevent the disaster that resulted from the action of the third party. We held that the election of CLEVELAND was a stab at Prohibition, and that as CLEVELAND could only be elected by the drawing off of votes for ST. JOHN, it was wrong to continue him in the field.

But just as good men as we are saw the matter in a different light, and voted for ST. JOHN. Whether or not they are satisfied with the result of their action is none of our business. We are in the habit of making very brief weeps at funerals. The dead are dead, and there is no resurrection possible by the survivors. ST. JOHN was not elected, and could have done no good had he been; BLAINE was defeated, and CLEVELAND will reign.

This cannot be helped. But Prohibition does not lie in the grave with BLAINE. There are to-day just as many families threatened by rum as before the election. Rum is undermining the political, social and business fabric of the country just as much as ever, and more, for it has gained new strength from the result of last fall's work. There are yet 800 whiskey and beer shops in the city of Toledo, and 40 miles of them in Philadelphia, pouring out their unending stream of desolation, death and damnation, just as they did before the late election. The brewers of Toledo, Milwaukee and Cincinnati are just as busy as ever, setting their traps in every country village where they can get a foot-hold, and their agents and emissaries are baiting these death traps for the souls of your children just the same as ever. The murder, beggary, starvation and misery resulting from the whiskey traffic is going on as usual, unchecked, save in a few States which have prohibited the traffic.

Because BLAINE was defeated, are all efforts for the stopping of this terrible curse to cease forever?

Because ST. JOHN did not get the support of as many voters as his adherents desired, is prohibition to be abandoned?

Because different men saw things in a different light in 1884, are they going to stop striking blows for the right in 1885?

Whether a national party is the best way of striking the great evil or not, is, now, a matter of no consequence. There is no President to elect for four years to come, and any work in that direction at this time will result in nothing. The Prohibitionists of the United States have much preliminary work to do before they come to that, if indeed the preliminary work does not make a national organization unnecessary.

The first step and the only one to take now, is to organize, commencing at the beginning. The work of organization must commence in the townships and widen out from that into the counties, and from that into the states. We want, first of all, to know our strength. We want on paper the name of every voter who will pledge himself to vote for Prohibition candidates only, for the legislature of his state. We want a movement of a purely non-partisan character to begin with, an organization in which Republicans and Democrats can act together on this one question. Revolutions never go backward. When men have progressed far enough to insist upon prohibition candidates for the legislatures of their states, they are far enough along to demand everything else that may be necessary to procure prohibition and make it effective. The point, first, is to consolidate the temperance sentiment of the country, and get it in shape to be handled effectively and to some purpose.

To do this, all this miserable squabbling over the results of the late election must cease. Those who realize the danger the country is in from rum must unite to kill out rum! It makes no especial difference what method is determined upon. When the forces are massed the direction in which to move will be made apparent. We want organization, first, so that we can move afterward, and have the movement effect something.

Organization is the first work of those who would

Pulverize the Rum Power.

TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

We have printed forms of blanks for the organization of all opponents of the whisky traffic on a non-partisan basis, which we are sending out by the thousand. Those willing to give a few hours time to the cause of good morals, will please send for them. Enclose enough to pay for the printing and postage, five, ten or twenty-five cents, if you choose. If not we will send them free, to any address. What we want is the organization of the people against the people's enemy. Enclose enough to pay the cost, or get them free, just as you choose, but get them, and use them afterr you get them.

FOUR comets and nine asteroids have been discovered by astronomers during 1884.

YOUR WINTER READING.

No family is properly supplied with winter reading without the weekly BLADE. There is no paper published that is either so entertaining or useful, and none so cheap. It is the largest paper for $1.00 in the world, and by all odds the best. Send in your dollar as quickly as possible.

THE AMERICAN DEVIL-FISH.

The attitude of the railroads to the farmers of the West reminds one of the negro's trap, which was set so as to "catch de coon, a-gwine or a-comin'." It takes more than the farmer's profit on his year's crop to transport it by rail to the market; yet the dwellers in the cities and towns of the East do not reap any benefit in the way of cheap food from the low prices of grain and live stock now prevailing. Wheat is selling at 35 cents in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, yet the people of the East are paying at the rate of $5.60 and higher for their flour, when purchased by the sack—and the great mass of the working class purchase in that way. Cattle and hogs are low, yet the matutinal beefsteak or pork-chop, the dinner roast, the toothsome smoked ham, cost us very nearly as much as they did a year or so ago. And all this in the face of the fact that the decline in prices has affected almost all other things. Wages have fallen, and the decline is still going on. All farm products are cheaper; the prices of all products of manufacturing establishments are down to hard-pan; yet our food costs us very nearly as much as it has in the past.

So much for the condition of things here. In the Great West, the case is still worse. Not only is it that the farmer cannot sell the produce of his acres for a sum equal to the actual cost of production, but he pays relatively much higher prices for Eastern goods than do we on this side of the Mississippi. Those living nearest the great distributing centers pay least for such goods—because the freight rates are not so high. The dwellers in the West, however, not only have to pay from a third to a half of the price of their produce to the railroads for carrying them to market, but they have to groan under the same exactions regarding all articles they purchase that come from the East. They get too little for what they have to sell, they pay too high for what they have to buy.

And who reaps the benefits? Manifestly the railway systems, each of which, like a great devil-fish, stretches out its iron arms to embrace the land and those that dwell therein, sucking from them their substance. Their freight rates are too high—especially where they have a monopoly of the carrying trade, as is the case in at least one-half the country.

"But," says the reader, "railroad men are complaining of hard times, as are men in all other lines of business. Roads are passing dividends, which fact shows that they are not making money." All of which is true. But as the devil-fish has a head and body, so has the railway octopus. And that head is Wall street. Stocks have been watered, and manipulated in ever conceivable form. The great business of acting as common carriers for a nation's products and industries has for years been made the prey of the stock gamblers of that accused thoroughfare. There is no need of recapitulating the long list of schemes by which the railways of the country have been made, not the servants of the people, but the tools of speculators, the means by which stock gamblers fleece their victims. There is hardly an American railway line but its capital represents a sum far in excess of its cost of construction, and the value of rolling stock and improvements. The roads are expected to pay the princely salaries of the hordes of sinecure officials, to supply the funds to keep up palatial offices in New York and to support all kinds of extravagant expenditures on the part of the men whose playthings they are, and to pay dividends, if possible, on watered stock. To do this, the helpless farmers of the West are mercilessly robbed; and not only the farmers, but the people of the whole country. The interdependence of residents of all sections is so great, that whatever is to the injury of one part of the country is to the injury of all. The men who manipulate the railroads must be brought to account. They must be made to understand that the railroads were constructed for the benefit of the people, and not for the purpose of affording a basis for their speculations.

WE have sent out nearly 20,000 of our cartoon, "Can you see any good coming out of it?" Send for them. We mail it free to any address. We want to post them all over the United States. We shall follow it with others in rapid succession. People may not take time to read, but they can get an impression through the eye. Send for this cartoon.

THERE is to be a revival of temperance work in Ohio this winter. H. P. HAVENS, of North Lewisburg, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of this state, proposes a general reorganization of that order this winter, and other societies are displaying new activity. The Rum interest will be worried next fall.

THE Ohio Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at its annual meeting in Cleveland Sunday, decided that its future policy will be in the line of petitions to town and city councils, asking for the closing of saloons on Sundays and that the General Assembly will be again asked to submit a prohibitory amendment to the State constitution, and to provide for the teaching in the public schools of the effect of alcohol upon the human system. The secretary's report closed by saying: "During the last Presidential campaign the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as through the entire second-amendment campaign, maintained a non-partisan attitude. While it regards constitutional prohibition as the ultimatum to be desired in temperance legislation, it refrained from lending its influence to uphold or oppose any political party."

RENEW your subscription to the BLADE immediately, before your time expires, and while you are about it secure us another subscriber. It takes no time or trouble. We want to double our circulation this winter. Anyhow, be sure you get your renewal in before its time expires.

THE one thing that Congress should do at the present session is to make some provision for prompt action upon the 240,000 unsettled claims of the needy, poor and disabled soldiers which have been pending for years in the Pension office

The Blade's Plan Adopted in Boston

A meeting of gentlemen and ladies was held at Wesleyan Hall, Boston, on Friday, November 28, to consider measures for the formation of a society to work through the whole country for the promotion of Prohibitory measures in legislation and otherwise, wholly independent of partisan and sectarian organizations.

Rev. Daniel Dorchester was chosen President.

Rev. A. H. Plumb was chosen Secretary.

The following declaration of principles was agreed upon and the following persons appointed to draw up a constitution for the Society, and to call an adjourned meeting of persons who assent to it.

EDWARD E. HALE,
MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER,
MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE,
DANIEL DORCHESTER.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

We believe the evils of intemperance to be manifold and virulent, alike destructive of individual character, social welfare and national progress.

We believe the common instincts of humanity, the deeper claims of patriotism, and the broader demands of Christian philanthropy, urge all men everywhere to make common cause against these evils.

We believe the Church of God, temperance organizations, and the circulation of a wise temperance literature, to be chief in these moral agencies.

We believe it is the right and duty of the State to legislate against the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and that good results have always followed wise legislation.

We believe that constitutional prohibition in state and nation, with enforcing statutes, is the ultimate embodiment of this right and the perfect discharge of this duty.

We believe that the education of the people as to the nature of alcoholic beverages, and their effect on the human system, and the social, economic, political, and moral relations of the traffic to individual and national welfare, affords the only hope of securing this ultimate legislation and the surest promise of its permanent efficiency.

We believe partisan political action to be a very expensive, always dangerous, and often disastrous mode of moral agitation and education.

We therefore invite all persons of all classes, creeds, and parties, to unite with us on this platform of principles.

We wish to afford opportunity for men of all parties and creeds to unite, and vote against the saloon without assuming a partisan attitude or exposing the cause with the varied interests involved, to the perils of party politics or the schemes of political adventurers.

This is substantially the BLADE's plan, and is the only effective one now before the people. All that is necessary to the complete wiping out of the Rum Traffic is the union, irrespective of party, of those who are opposed to it. The reformers in Boston have gone the right way about it, which is to say they have adopted the BLADE's plan.

"SOCIAL ETIQUETTE."

Miss BOUTON's last book, "Social Etiquette," is a worthy companion to her "Health and Beauty," and should be in every household. It is the most practical and sensible treatise upon social observances ever printed. Price $1. Note the combination of the book with the BLADE in this issue.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

The text of the Nicaraguan treaty, now before the Senate for its consideration, opens up the gravest and most fundamental questions regarding the foreign policy of the United States. The chief points of this important state paper are herewith summarized:

The treaty provides for the construction, maintenance and control of the inter-oceanic canal. It is to be a government and not corporation enterprise. The United States will furnish the capital required for constructing the canal and both governments will own and control the water way. The United States will have full power to select the route and entrance to the works and to arrange all the practical details of the construction and establishment of the railway and telegraph lines and the location of all necessary engineering works. At the same time the United States will assume the responsibility of defending the territory through which the canal passes.

Article 2 provides that there shall be "a perpetual alliance between the United States and Nicaragua." For the purpose of carrying out the treaty Nicaragua agrees to give the United States the free use of Lake Nicaragua; furnish free of cost all necessary spaces and appropriate all lands belonging to individuals needed for the construction of its canals or its accessories, or for their maintenance, the values to be paid by the United States under the appraisement of three assessors—one appointed by the President of the United States, one by the President of Nicaragua, and the third chosen by these two jointly.

Article 7 sets aside a strip of land two and a half miles in width, the middle of which coincides with the middle of the canal, and where the railroad must necessarily pass outside this strip. Another strip, a quarter of a mile on each side of the railroad line, is also set aside.

Article 8 provides that no customs, tolls or other taxes of any kind shall be levied by Nicaragua upon any vessel passing the canal. The other articles provide for the government and workings of the canal, and the arrangements in regard to details.

It is absolutely certain that there will be, sooner or later, a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. Such a waterway will be more important to the United States than to any other country. We have an extended coast-line on both oceans. Our interests demand a first-class navy; and we should have a canal, in order to facilitate the transfer of our armament from one ocean to the other with promptitude, if there existed no other reason. But our commercial interests demand it far more than do self-protection and our political interests. The United States has, almost without knowing it, entered on a new era. Our policy is now to extend our commerce, and to bring the nations of the Western Continent into closer relations with us.

A transcontinental canal is the first great step to this end. As PRES. ARTHUR says, "The establishment of water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union is a necessity, the accomplishment of which, however, within the territory of the United States is a physical impossibility." There are but these routes possible—the Panama, the Nicaragua, and the Tehuantepec routes—corresponding with the three narrowest sections of the continent. France has occupied the Panama route, and the DE LESSEPS canal is in process of construction. The Tehuantepec route—the least practical of the three—is entirely within the territory of Mexico, and if a water-way is ever constructed there, Mexico will control it. The Nicaragua route is the only one left to us, and the question now arises: Shall we avail ourselves of it, or leave it for the enterprise of other nations?

The fulness of time has come for putting the Monroe Doctrine into practical operation. So long ago as 1856, Mr. SEWARD, on the floor of the United States Senate, expressed the idea of our relations to the American Continent as follows:

We are the center of one system, an American one; Great Britain is the center of another, a European one. Almost in spite of ourselves we are steadily extending and increasing our control over this continent. Notwithstanding her tenacity she is constantly losing her dominion here. This is within the dominion of nature.

We shall have strong opposition. France will bluster because she controls the Panama route, and its importance would be much lessened by a second canal. Great Britain will oppose the plan, and claim that such action is in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But our Government has already taken the position that England has already disregarded that treaty, and the best thing to be done with it is to abrogate it entirely. Great Britain will not go to war over the Nicaragua treaty, though she may bluster. Our commercial relations with her are too intimate—and she would be better off with a Nicaraguan canal under our control than with a Panama canal under the control of France. Let us have the treaty ratified, and build the canal.

Pres. ARTHUR's message, giving in full his reasons favoring the treaty, as well as the full text of that instrument, will be found in another column.

WE are sending out our Blanks for the organization of the temperance people of the country by the thousand. We ask all who wish to do something toward destroying the Liquor Traffic, to send for them and use them after they get them. Remit enough to cover the cost of printing and postage, if you are able, but send for them anyhow. We will supply gratis all who cannot afford ten, fifteen or twenty-five cents. The point is to get to work. Every township in the United States should be organized this winter. Send for Blanks and remit if you choose enough to pay cost, but send for them anyhow.

DOES CANNONADING CAUSE RAIN?

We have received a letter from Mr. W. J. C. FORSTER, of Milwaukee, Wis., recalling to mind a theory that has been brought forward at various times, that heavy explosions, artillery firing, etc., produce rain. Mr. FORSTER says:

Will you inform me, first, whether there was any rain soon after the dynamite explosion which occurred in Toledo on November 13? Second, whether there were any other phenomena attending it? I have been waiting for the scientists to investigate it, but have looked in the papers in vain for any notice of them. There has been much discussion on the question, but the severy "dry spells" continue in this section and elsewhere. If there was any rain after that explosion, it would be worth while to do something, in the way of experiment, in producing rain.

If our memory is not at fault, this theory was first broached during the war, as it was noticed that the great battles were very often followed by heavy and continuous rains. The moot point was, whether these things—heavy firing and rain—stood in the relation of cause and effect to each other, or whether the rain would have fallen all the same, had there been no cannonading. There is no way of proving this but by experiment, and the proposition has frequently been broached to try the effect of a heavy artillery fire, kept up for several hours, during a time of drouth, and to repeat the experiment sufficiently often to thoroughly test the idea. The difficulty of obtaining heavy ordnance, of transporting the guns to the point where the rain was needed, and the cost of the large amount of gunpowder required to make an exhaustive test, have proved too great obstacles in the way of the theorists.

In order to see if the tremendous dynamite explosion, which was felt plainly within a circle at least 100 miles in diameter, had any effect upon the weather, we present the meteorological record from November 11 to 17, inclusive—from two days before to four days after the explosion—which has kindly been compiled for the BLADE by Sergt. BUELL, of the Signal office in this city:

November 11—Cloudy, no rain; mean temperature 48.8°; wind west, 7 miles per hour; barometer 32.277.

November 12—Cloudy; temperature 44°; wind southwest; barometer 30.277.

The day of the explosion, November 13, was clear; temperature 47°; wind southwest, 11 miles per hour; barometer 30.138.

November 14—Clear; temperature 46.6°; wind southwest, 5 miles per hour; barometer 30.212.

November 15—Clear; temperature 50.6°; light southwest wind; barometer 30.178.

November 16—Clear; temperature 51.2°; light southwest wind; barometer 29.955.

November 17—Cloudy, with slight sprinkle at 7 p. m.; temperature 40.3°; wind north, 15 miles per hour; barometer 30.146.

November 18—Between 1 a. m. and daylight, a light rain fell. No further rain until November 23.

The explosion, then, occurred in the midst of a clear, cool spell, and apparently had not the slightest effect on the weather. There were no meteorological phenomena of any kind following it that could be attributed to it.

Would a long-continued series of lighter concussions, such as the firing of heavy cannon, during an engagement, have had a different effect from the one tremendous shock of the dynamite? Unless this can be shown, the theory falls to the ground. We shall be glad to have the topic discussed. Will some of the old soldiers give their experience in the war, as to rain following the great battles?

SEND for blanks to organize the Non-Partizan Prohibition movement in your township and county. This work should be commenced at once.

THE cattle-raisers of the Southwest will urge upon Congress the necessity of legislation requiring the cattle trails to be kept open. The complaint made is that the fencing in of enormous tracts of country in the West for grazing purposes has blocked the trails over which cattle are driven to Eastern markets. In the Indian territory particularly, it is alleged, lately-erected fences, inclosing the grazing lands leased from the Indians, extend across the cattle-trails in different places. This will entail heavy loss upon the Southwestern cattle-raisers unless Congress grants the relief asked and compels he trails to be kept open.

THE various treaties now before the Senate, involving the principle of reciprocity, whether they are adopted or not, will likely have a determining influence in shaping the future commercial policy of the United States toward all other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The outcome will be a customs union or "zollverein" of the states of North and South America, for the mutual development of commerce. In place of a number of different treaties, each with a differing and complex series of stipulations for every country, the United States will be one of the parties to a common and simple agreement for the whole Western world. The result that would naturally follow such a policy would be to acquire a complete interdependence of commercial relations, as well as independence of the commerce of Europe. NAPOLEON put a similar system in practice in continental Europe, and his policy gave an impetus to the industries of Europe that they still feel. It showed the people of what they were capable; and, as a recent writer expresses it, "Every great industry outside of ordinary agriculture that now gives employment to the people of Europe, dates either its beginning or its largest development from the time of BONAPARTE."

NASBY.

The Trouble Commencing on Matters of Policy—The Tariff the Trouble.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Dec. 24, 1884.

I hev jist returned from Albany whither I went fur the purpus uv consultin with President Cleveland and the leedin Dimocrisy uv the kentry on the question uv the tariff, wich is takin the life out uv the Dimocrisy.

President Cleveland wuz terribly deprest, fur he hed bin pulled and hauled about by diverse fackshens till he coodn't rest. He haled my appearance with delite, and to-wunst begged me to help him out.

"Nothin is easier," sed I. "The Dimocrisy is pledged to the reducksheu uv the infamus Tariff wich is eetin the life out uv the people fur the benefit uv a few bloatid monopolists."

"Troo!" sed he, "troo!"

"Very good. All there is to do is to assertane the views uv the leedin Dimekrats uv diffrent seckshuns uv the kentry, espeshly Dimekratic members uv Congris, and formoolate sum specific policy, so that we kin do ez we agreed, redoose the tariff without injerin any intrest. Shel I write these letters?"

His Excellency grashusly signified his assent, and I writ perhaps twenty letters to different parts uv the kentry, and lay bak calmly awaitin the ansers, feelin shoor that I hed struk the rite thing.

I wuz pleesed with this biznis, fur doorin the time I wuz writin the letters and awaitin the ansers I okkepied elegant appartments at the Delevan House, at the expense uv the Nashnel Centrel Committy, (wich is in seshn here dividin up the offises,) wich is better than a bed at Deekin Pogram's and likker on tick at Bascom's!

The questions I put wuz all on the tariff ishoo, and these is the ansers I reseeved:—

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Looseaner:

"The present tariff is inikitus, and shood be gone thro unsparinly. The tariff shood be taken orf everything, that the suffrin people be not taxed ondooly. Ther should be, however, one excepshun made, and that is on shugar. This industry reely needs pertekshun, and must hev it. The Dimocrisy uv Looseaner will never submit to tetchin the tariff on shugar."

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Pennsilvany:

"Ther ain't no question ez to the necessity uv a keerful revision uv the tariff, fur the releef uv the people. The dooties shood be taken orf everything ceptin iron and sich. The Dimocrisy uv Pennsilvany insist onto free trade in everything ceptin iron. It will resist any reduckshen on that."

From a leedin Dimekrat uv Massychoosits:

"Ever troo to its pledges, the Dimocrisy must apply the knife to all dooties, fur the releef uv the people. Excepshuns must uv course be made on certin interests. The Dimocrisy uv Noo England will insist upon Free trade in everything ceptin Cotton Goods, Woolen Goods, Yankee Noshuns, and sich other articles ez may be manufaktered in Noo England. On these artikels, a skedool uv wich I will send yoo, the Dimocrisy uv Noo England will insist the dooties shel be increest, ef ther is any change made."

From a Dimocratic wool-grower uv Ohio:

"The tariff is inikitus on everything ceptin wool. Ef ther be any change in that, the dooty must be increest."

From a Wine Grower uv Ohio and another uv Californy:

"While the tariff is inikitus on general principles, the dooty on wines shood be histed higher. Our industries demand this."

From a Lumber man uv Mishigan:

"The Dimocrisy uv Northern Mishigan loathe the present tariff system. The dooty shood be removed from everything but lumber. On lumber we need perteckshun from Canady."

From a Copper Miner in Mishigan:

"We demand a keeful revishun uv the tariff, wich must be sweepin, and inclood a reducksun on everything but copper. That must be left ez it is, or, ef any change, slitely increesed."

From a Shugar Refiner, Noo York:

"There ain't no question ez to the inikity uv the present Tariff system. The dooty is too high upon everything except refined shugar! Ef that is tetched at all, it shood be increest."

From a Dimekratic Brewer, Milwaukee:

"The tariff is discriminatin and unjust to the people, and the Dimocrisy demand in thunder tones a complete and keerful revishun. Everything shood be slashed onmercifully, except beer. The brewers of Germany hev got beer down to sich a fine pint that they kin undersell us, and it wood never do to let the pisenin uv the people be done to the profit uv Germany. The tariff on Beer should not be tetched, onless it mite be slightly increest. This should be looked into."

There wuz suthin like a dozen more but these wuz specimen brix, and quite enuff to show the drift uv things! The President wuz terribly put out when I red em. He simply remarkt, "H—l!" and then continered:

"Wat kin I do when every man uv em stands on the Republikin platform on everything that his constitooence happens to be interested in? Inasmuch ez the Dimocrisy happen to be interested in everything that anybody else is, and ez every one uv em appears to be determined not to redoose the dooties on his own especial produck, I don't see how we are goin to do anything about it!"

"Yoor Excellency," I replied, "yoor hed is level. Tariff reducksheu is an excellent thing jist afore an eleckshun, but it is an ugly thing to tackle after the battle. I humbly sejest that we let it severely alone."

"But I must make my administrashen conspicoous for suthin," was his reply.

"Troo, and we will do it. We shel depend fur success in satisfyin the people, onto Reform, generally. Reform generally, without goin into pertikelers ez to what we shel reform, is our best holt, and the only thing we kin do. We dassent tetch the tariff, the currency, or anything else the Republikins hev done, but we kin Reform things. We shel assoom that ther is corrupshen in public places, and to git at it make a cleen sweep uv the Republikin offis holders, and git ourselves safely and sekoorly lokatid fur four yeers. That will be Reform enuff for the present. It is not likely that we shel hold our place longer than four yeers, and the pint is to do ez well fur ourselves ez we kin, doorin that time. It is enuff fur me to hev the postoffis at the Corners four yeers, it is enuff fur yoo to be President that time. Yoo will go down to posterity ez President, and yoor portrate will be engraved among the others. Yoo can't do any good to the kentry without bein a servile imitater uv the Republikins. Do it ef yoo choose. Yoo can't hurt anything by adoptin their polisy. Nobody expectid much uv yoo, and I am not shoor that I shood try to disappint em. We hev the offises, and that is all we keer fur."

The President is troubled in his mind, and I shel go back to sustane him ez soon ez I git the matter uv the offises at the Corners settled. To do this will require statesmanship uv the very highest order.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Adviser to the President.)

P. S. (wich is poscrip)—I hev more inflooence with the President, probably, than any man livin. Dimocrats wantin offises will remember my address. In the intrest uv Reform all the offises will be changed. Remittances shood be either in postal orders or drafts on Looisville. The larger the remittance the heavier the inflooence. P. V. N.

THE New York *Freeman*, the organ in that city of the colored race, suggests a fund of $50,000 for Gen. GRANT, to be contributed by the colored people of the country in $1 subscriptions.

MANY Western farmers have come to the conclusion that wheat will go no lower, and will hold their grain instead of selling at present prices.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Hon. William M. Evarts and 49 other New Yorkers have agreed to raise $1,000 each for the Bartholdi statue's pedestal.——Rev. H. Colclazer, for 57 years a well known Methodist Episcopal minister, died in Philadelphia.——The roof of one of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company's mines in Pennsylvania, fell to the extent of three acres. Some houses of miners were demolished, but fortunately no person was injured.——The bill admitting Dakota has passed the Senate, but is not likely to go any further.——The majorities for the four amendments to the Iowa constitution voted for at the November election ranged as follows: First, changing day of election from October to November, 74,402; second, in relation to the number of district judges, 30,793; third, reducing the number of grand jurors, 42,247; fourth, providing for a county instead of a district attorney, 34,729.——The Senate has passed the bill appropriating $50,000 to build a statue in memory of Gen. Lafayette.——The New York Board of Education refused to allow the public school children to participate in public entertainments in school houses in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund.——Gen. Sherman has given to the public a letter written in 1865 by Alexander H. Stephens to Herschel V. Johnson, to support the charge that Jefferson Davis and his personal friends intended to establish a despotism in the South, and not a confederacy of states.——For the Garfield monument at Cleveland the people of the United States and of five foreign countries have contributed $132,369.——The joint commission in charge of the Washington monument has made its annual report. The cost of the monument was $1,187,710, of which Congress appropriated $887,710.——A company of bull-fighters were fined 1,000 soles by Lima (S. A.) authorities for furnishing sport inferior to contract specifications.——Wm. M. Evarts announces himself as a candidate for United States senator from New York.——The library of Ferdinand Ward, of the collapsed firm of Ward & Grant, has been sold at auction, and brought nearly $8,000. His house is gradually being stripped of the luxuries with which he surrounded himself.——Mrs. Susan S. Parker died in Dayton, O., Sunday, aged 86. She was well known as a leading Baptist and influential in school matters.——All the printers of St. Petersburg are searched nightly by the police on leaving their offices to prevent the secret printing of seditious literature.——The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for the last quarter were in gross a trifle less than for the corresponding quarter of 1883. The expenses were, however, so considerably less that the net result is an increase of $140,000 in net proceeds. The total income for the quarter ending November 1, 1884, was $3,952,757, and the net surplus income was $1,602,398.——The French chamber of deputies, by a vote of 293 to 168, rejected a motion to abolish the French embassy at the Vatican. The prime minister recognized the enlightened and conciliatory attitude of the pope.——The political leaders throughout Illinois have been quite thoroughly interviewed on the Senatorship. The Republicans mention only the name of John A. Logan. The field among the Democrats is left to John C. Black, W. R. Morrison, Carter H. Harrison and W. J. Allen.——Sister Mary Francis Clare, the famous Nun of Kenmare, who is in New York, has declined a reception tendered her by the Irish Land League, on the ground that the League is a political organization. This is in harmony with the views entertained by the bishops and clergy of the Catholic church, who are intensely hostile to the Land League.——At the sale of the Systen library in London, a book printed in 1459 by Faust & Schoeffer brought £4,950.——Lucas Jauner, the Vienna bank director who defaulted for over 2,000,000 florins, shot himself dead at the neighboring village of Kierling. On his person was found only 24 florins. A broker named Heinrich Kuffler has been arrested for complicity in Jauner's crime.——The 15th of April next, the twentieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln, is to be observed by the people of Illinois.——Pres. Arthur has sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank W. Palmer to be postmaster at Chicago.——"Old Mother Stahl," a somewhat eccentric character who kept a saloon in Toledo, O., was found murdered and robbed Saturday evening. She had been choked to death by a handkerchief tied around her neck.——Mrs. Lizzie Weber, of Dayton, O., drank nearly a quart of whisky before she went to bed, Saturday night, and she was found Sunday morning dead.——John McCullough is rapidly improving in health.——Vanderbilt is said to be worth $50,000,000 less than he was three years ago.——The Baptist church council at Bloomington Ind., adjudged Rev. Dr. Moss guilty of a moral wrong, and recommended his restoration to the church after a humble confession of penitence.——Mgr. Charles Philippe Place, archbishop of Rennes, who is to be made a cardinal, is 70 years of age, and followed the profession of the law until 1848, when he entered the church.——Marshal Bierbower, of Omaha, is said to be searching Chicago for fifteen citizens who have been indicted for making fraudulent homestead entries in Brown county, Nebraska.——A great improvement is manifested in the condition of Chief Justice Waite, who has been prostrated by erysipelas in the face.——An Albany correspondent predicts that President-elect Cleveland will select three cabinet officers from the East, two from the South, one from Indiana, and the other from Illinois or Wisconsin.——The Rev. I. C. Wilder is the oldest college student in the United States, and probably heads the educational roll of honor the world over. He entered the University of Vermont with the class of '32, but was unable to complete the course. Now, though in his 83d year, he is jogging along with the class of '85, and hopes to take his degree next June.——There has been a reduction of the legal-tenders in the U. S. treasury of $19,000,000 since last August, chiefly accounted for by their payment from the sub-treasury of New York to the clearing-house during the scarcity of gold.——It is reported that Cleveland told Sen. Voorhees he proposed to leave the civil service law a dead letter.——The Chicago, Union Central & Atlantic railroad company is incorporated in Chicago with a capital of $4,000,000.——The Turkish legation at New York officially deny the report of massacres of Christians by Mussulmans in Macedonia.——W. T. Taylor, of La Grange, Wis., distinguished himself by walking seven miles to Palmyra, and home again, with the mercury standing 25 degrees below zero, to receive the first degree of Masonry.——The United States grand jury in New Orleans have indicted the leading participants in the Loreauville election massacres in Iberia parish, which forms one of the chief grounds of contest in the case of Kellogg against Gay in the Third Louisiana Congressional district.——It is claimed that gold has been discovered in Clermont county, O., that yields $1,000 to the ton.——Sen. Mahone has not put in his appearance in the Senate yet.——Richardson, the president of the exposition at New Orleans, is a millionaire cotton planter.——Three of the anarchists now on trial at Leipsic are sentenced to death, two to ten years' penal servitude, and three were acquitted.——The directors of the New Orleans exposition have decided to keep open Sundays, for the benefit of the working classes. Religious services will be held during the day.——Four thousand coal miners are on a strike along the Monongahela river for an advance of one-half cent per bushel in the price of mining.——It is now feared that 79 children perished in the ruins of the Brooklyn orphan asylum, as that is the number unaccounted for.

SWISS LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic in the United States is an unmitigated evil against which every influence should be brought to bear, but when it is compared to what it is in some European countries, the nation may well congratulate itself. In Great Britain drunkenness among all classes goes far beyond what it does here, and especially is woman degraded that way. With us it is comparatively a rare thing to see one reeling along the streets, but it is a common sight in the large cities of that country. The evil is, however, fully recognized, and constant efforts are being made to suppress it, and to limit the traffic which makes it possible.

In Switzerland last summer a most curious thing occurred bearing upon this subject. An official inquiry was made into the liquor traffic and its results upon the people, prompted by numerous petitions sent up from the various cantonments for legislation against the evil. Statistics were given showing that more brandy was consumed per capita in Switzerland than in any other country in Europe, and that this was constantly increasing. Corresponding with this increase, it was also shown, was the growth of mental diseases, while want and misery among the people were spreading rapidly.

Strange to say, in the face of all the facts given, the Federal Council, wise and far-seeing as it has proved itself in many directions, absolutely refused even to recommend restrictive legislation. Worse than this, in its report to the Assembly, it boldly defends social drinking in the following words:

"The practice of the social drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, effaces the traces of daily labor, opens the heart to other impressions, and is intimately associated with the development of public life. The public house fosters intellectual activity, and is a remedy against misanthropy, egotism, vanity, narrowness of ideas and extravagance of imagination."

It is said that the report took the country by surprise and it is not strange. There might have been reasons—although in the face of the terrible facts given it is difficult to imagine what they could be—why immediate legislation in that direction would not be thought wise, but to uphold the evil in such an unqualified manner is a matter for shocked astonishment. The only explanation is that a majority of the Council must have a money interest in the traffic which no consideration of public good will lead them to imperil. The statement that the public house is a remedy against misanthropy, etc., is such a manifest distortion of truth as to require no attempt at refutation anywhere. It is only a matter of surprise that the Council would permit such a report to be sent to the Assembly, and that so many months have been allowed to pass by since that time without anything farther being heard upon the subject.

The agitation in our country is such as to promise much for the future. The same money getting influences must be fought against, but the public attention has been too thoroughly aroused to let the matter rest, even though such legislation as the repeal of the Scott law shows the power which has to be met and overcome.

FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST.

Truly, the farmers of the West, who find their market for grain, live stock and other products in Chicago, have reason to cry out for protection against the extortions of the railroads, which have a virtual monopoly of the carrying trade of that section. Grain is at the lowest point for years, and would afford but a very slight return for the toil it has cost, even if the railroads did not exact from one-third to one-half of the price received for transporting it to market. At Templeton, Iowa, wheat is worth 30 o 42 cents per bushel, and it costs 18 cents per bushel to get it to Chicago; local dealers pay 15 cents for corn, and the railroad charges 15 cents to haul it to market. At Carroll, local dealers pay 25 cents for wheat, and the railroad charges are 18 cents. At Abilene, Kansas, wheat is worth 41 cents, and the freight to Chicago is 25 cents; corn is worth 15 cents, and the freight is a fraction over 17 cents. At Lincoln, Nebraska, wheat brings from 40 to 50 cents, and the freight rate is a fraction over 7 cents; corn is worth 18 cents, and freight is 4 and a fraction cents. At Fremont, Neb., wheat is 40 cents, freight to Chicago 18 cents; corn 18 cents, freight 15 cents. These examples might be duplicated indefinitely; but enough are here given to show, first, that the railroads get all the profit there is in the farmer's grain, and second, that where there is competition the rates are not over half what they are from points where none exists, the haul being no longer.

Another monopoly under which the farmers of Nebraska and the trans-Missouri region groan, is that of a syndicate which controls the grain-buying and elevator business all along the line of a single road. It is easy for the railways to give a monopoly of side-track and elevator privileges to a favored clique, protecting them by a secret rebate in freight, and thus enabling them to "freeze out" individual shippers. The feeling among the farmers is, that the railways are silent partners in the grain business, and draw large profits from the syndicates which control this traffic on their respective lines. The farmers are indignant, and are clamoring for relief at the hands of the law-makers. In Iowa they are anxious for an extra session of the legislature, in the hope that it may afford them relief, and the Nebraska legislature is expected to pass a law regulating freight rates. All a legislature can do, however, is to regulate traffic within the borders of its own state. The Nebraska legislature can do nothing, practically, to lessen through rates to Chicago. That power rests alone in the Congress of the United States. Will the Democratic House of Representatives this winter give heed to the cry of the Western farmers, or is it too busy in political legerdemain to attend to the wants of the people whom its members are supposed to represent?

THE patent medicine pool is on its las legs. It was organized last April by about 50 proprietors of the most popular patent medicines in the country, to prevent retail druggists from cutting rates. If a dealer was caught selling at less than the price fixed by the pool he was promptly blacklisted by the whole pool, and could not purchase from any of them. The days of its power seem numbered, for dissensions have broken out among the members, and the probabilities are that it will break up.

Correspondence.

Another Letter From "L. L. G."

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I begin to have some idea of your circulation. My letter in the issue of November 27 has brought me inquiries from Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri on the west, and New York and Pennsylvania on the east, and from every state between. I expected a sprinkling, but hardly looked for a flood.

To write a satisfactory answer would take me half an hour each. It would take 100 hours to write 200 letters, equal to ten days. One letter to the BLADE will answer nearly all, and I trust the correspondents will excuse me from a personal letter to each one. As much as I would like to, I really can not spare the time.

Daisy is a small railroad station on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, containing about 150 inhabitants, is beautifully located at the foot of the mountain, Walden's Ridge; has a coal bank and ships coal. I work in Chattanooga most of the time, at mason-work, $2.50 to $3 a day, board $4 per week. I go there Monday morning and return Saturday evening. Fare one way 50 cents—round trip $5 cents.

This is a delightful climate, and very healthy except on river and creek bottoms. There one can have chills and fever. Timber—yellow pine, chestnut, oak, poplar, tulip, ash, black walnut, hickory, gum, etc. The Tennessee river, four miles away, seems well supplied with fish; some creeks also. Game not very plenty—some deer, a few bear, wild turkey, quail, rabbit, raccoons, opossums, etc. Any building stone! Mountains of it, hills of it, valleys of it. Brick—made in every town almost, and yet indolence builds chimneys of sticks, and daubs its log houses with clay mud, while the best of lime can be bought for 15 cents a bushel!

When this soil is dry one would say it would be impossible to ever plow it, and would be surprised to see how easy it plows when moist with rain. Principal productions—cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sweet and common, etc. Apples, peaches, small fruits and vegetables of all kinds do well—late cabbage not so well as early, and it takes two seasons to grow onions from seed.

Farms sell from $3 to $400 per acre, according to location and improvement. Near Chattanooga very high; in my vicinity very low. River bottom farms, level, from $20 to $40 per acre. Corn on river bottom averages about 50 bushels per acre; wheat, 12 bushels. In the knobs corn 12 bushels, wheat 8 bushels. I have seen grape vines loaded down with fruit on the ridges, while corn growing on the same ground would hardly bear nubbins. But little sale for wood in my vicinity; in Chattanooga $3 to $4 per cord; soft coal $2.50 to $4 per ton. More mules than horses are used here; mules of the same weight sell higher than horses; price of horses about the same as in Iowa; $100 buys a very good one—$200 a fancy one.

Laborers plenty and cheap—from 40 cents to $1 a day and laborers board themselves—and then rich people wonder that poor people steal. My freight was about $2 per 100 pounds from Waverly, Ia., to Daisy, Tenn; railroad fare, $24.75 for each grown person. My family of five—wife and four children, came as three full passengers. The best way to get here would be by Panhandle route from North and East, Illinois Central and connections from Northwest and West. Look out for Illinois Central excursions; they are cheap.

The land here is all timbered, and so little of it is cleared, except bottoms, that I class it all as unimproved. Nearly all kinds of fruits do well, especially apples and small fruits. Last spring one man sold $20 worth from eight square rods of strawberries, besides using what his family needed. Another man has 25 acres in strawberries, and is getting ready to set 50 acres more. He raises ten acres of tomatoes. Rents and board are higher in Chattanooga than in Iowa, but the cost of living is no more. Northern people are well received and kindly treated in this part of the South. In this county the Northern element predominates—it gave over 1,000 Republican majority at the late election, and sent a colored man to the state legislature. This county has quite a large colored population. While the Democrats and white Republicans were trying to elect their white candidates, the colored man slipped in just as easy! There are plenty of churches, but not enough schools.

Dewberries, blackberries and huckleberries grow wild, the two first in great profusion. I should say that autumn or winter would be the best time to come here. I came in February, my family in August, the worst time I should think, and yet they have had excellent health and tremendous appetites. I guess the best time to come is when one gets ready. It is not so hot here in summer as at the north, and not nearly so cold in winter. Lumber and building materials are cheaper here than in Iowa. Good rough lumber, joists, studding, etc., $10 per 1,000—dressed lumber the cost of dressing more.

I am sorry to say there are too many carpenters here now, too many mechanics of all kinds, too many clerks and hangers-on. What is wanted is energetic, intelligent men of muscle, with educated brain to guide the muscle in building neat, comfortable homes, and making the wilderness the habitation of love, fruits and flowers. I would not advise others to even come and see. Carpenters' wages $1.25 to $2 a day for those who can get work. You would say this soil would not raise white beans, but it will, and good vegetables and fruits. The gravel and stones are from the size of shot up to three or four inches in diameter. Work is very slack. I would not advise any one to come at present depending on work to pay his way. The prosperity of Chattanooga is founded on the iron industry, and the iron trade is now paralyzed, and it affects every branch of business but eating.

Yes, I can stand the climate a great deal better than Iowa and it is all a humbug about losing one's energy. If one has energy in him, he can't lose it. Persons afflicted with catarrh, asthma and lung difficulties, generally find relief, and many recover sound health. There has been no cholera for several years. Yellow fever was brought here a few years ago, and several persons died. Small-pox ditto.

The very best business is fruits—it costs so little to start in that; also, vegetables, bees, dairying and poultry. There is not one house-fly to ten in Iowa, but more yellow wasps; very few snakes and nary an Indian.

L. L. GOODWIN.

Daisy, Hamilton Co., Tenn.

Something of Life in the Semi-Tropics—A Land That is Fairer Than the Northland.

Special Correspondence of the Blade.

SARASOTA, Fla., Nov. 21, 1884.

Pioneers are wanted—pioneers in the true sense of the word—not only to face a howling wilderness and many half savage people, and to make it "blossom as the rose," but men inspired by a spirit like that of the great Daniel Boone, who are not afraid to advocate the cause of law, gospel and education, and seek, while opening up a comparatively new country, with extensive and desirable advantages, to elevate the people, and advance their spiritual, moral, and intellectual welfare.

And they can be well repaid for their time and labor, by residence in a clime where snow and ice never comes, and where the summer's heat is so tempered by the cooling breezes of the great Gulf of Mexico, and daily refreshing showers, that not as much inconvenience is experienced as in localities much farther north, and where the earth, the air and the water abound with life giving elements, and nature, with lavish hand, has provided the means of existence to such an extent that none need starve, while those who labor are repaid, amply repaid in proportion to their application of time, and amount of capital invested.

This favored land, where such opportunities exist for those who, while furthering their own interests, can also have that most happy consciousness of aiding the cause of civilization and prosperity, is Florida, and more particularly South Florida, on the Gulf coast. Extending in a southerly direction from the Manatee river, a distance of about 50 miles, is a tract of country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and for about half the distance only separated from it by a chain of islands, known as Sarasota, in which is embraced a variety of land suitable for farm, garden, fruit or stock purposes, and which is only occupied by isolated settlers, living miles apart, excepting in two or perhaps three localities, where postoffices are being established, settlers are more concentrated, and the foundation is being laid for what may eventually become large and prosperous communities.

The land is mostly pine timbered, and when put in cultivation affords large crops of sweet potatos, pears, melons, pumpkins and vegetables. Corn and sugar cane are also grown, though the yield is not as great as on the hammock land. The range is free, and cattle, horses hogs and sheep run at large, and find a living the year round without other expense to the owner than the "rounding up" and shipment to Key West and Cuba.

Oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, and other semi-tropical fruits are grown. Game of all kinds is found, and latterly the hunting of alligators for their skins, and of birds for their plumes, has become quite a profitable business. In addition to the products of the soil, the waters afford an abundance of choice fish, oysters, clams and turtles. Health is perfect. Malaria, that curse of the interior of Florida, is here unknown, as the air is constantly purified by the breezes of the Gulf. Land is cheap, and the few settlers, though generally what might be called "rough," are kind and hospitable, and, realizing the advantages of emigration, give a kindly welcome to all good citizens.

The old soldiers of the war of the rebellion, who desire a locality where new life would be instilled into frames debilitated in their country's service, would be particularly benefitted by a residence at Sarasota. The writer is one of that number, and with half-a-dozen other boys in blue, realize that life has been prolonged by residing in this favored locality, inhaling the pure air, and bathing in the briny waters of the gulf. All we want to complete our happiness is enough to make up a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic; so if one of the "old boys" are unsettled, they would do well to take this into consideration; but also bear in mind that in a comparatively new country as this, on the frontier, many of the conveniences and enjoyments of fashionable life, and to be found in more thickly populated sections, are not to be found, and that those who should come must be prepared, as before stated, to face a "howling wilderness," and endure the discomforts incident to such a life, and be content with a home in our sunny clime, with renewed health, unbounded opportunities for a livelihood, and the consciousness of acting as pioneers in opening up the way for "millions yet unborn." B.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I feel so well."

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Tuesday was a gala day in New Orleans. A grand street parade, firing of cannon, blowing of whistles, and magnificent display by shipping, preceded the formal opening of the World's fair. Nearly every building along the principal streets was decorated, and the sidewalks lined with citizens and visitors.

At Washington there was considerable delay, and many had left the building before the signal was given, at 2:30, when the address of Pres. Richardson, of the Exposition, was received as follows:

To the President of the United States:

The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of Congress passed less than two years ago, and authorizing the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition under the joint auspices of the United States, National Cotton Planters' association and the city. Its location (New Orleans) was then selected as the site of this World's exposition, and in June, 1883, thirteen commissioners, composing the board of management, were appointed by the President of the United States, and at once entered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals of the city and state would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly, application for aid was made to the United States, through Congress, resulting in obtaining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give a local or sectional character to the great work, but that it should be, as it truly is, a national and international exposition; and consequently to-day are assembled here representatives from all the nations of the world, side by side, with those of our own national government, and of every state and territory in this Union. All have contributed samples of their resources and their progress in this wonderful collection of the industrial, commercial, educational and artistic objects now open to the inspection of the world. How much of good shall result from the means of instruction here furnished, is beyond mortal power to measure; but certainly not the least benefit to be derived from this exposition will be closer and more friendly intercourse of our people with those of other countries, and the development of common interests and the firmer establishment of peace in our own country. It will be a monument of an era of unity of interests, of harmony and good feeling, destined, it is believed, to endure as long as the continent itself shall exist on which these now perfectly United States are established. I now present to you this exposition, ready, as our best efforts with the brief period of time at our command have been able to make it, and for the degree of success attained we appeal to a generous judgment.

The address of Pres. Richardson was read by Commissioner General Morehead, and in reply Pres. Arthur made a brief address, declaring the exposition open. It was at once telegraphed to New Orleans, as follows:

In the name of the people of the Republic, I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest in their advancing prosperity, as manifested by the great international exposition now about to open. The interest of the nation in that section of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and by national loan to promote the present exposition. Situated as it is, at the gateway of trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of neighboring nations to the American system, and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs, and thus not only a good feeling, but a profitable intercourse between the United States and the states of Central and South America will be promoted. The people, also, of our own country, thus brought closer together, will find in this exposition of competitive industries, motives to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood. Railroads, telegraph lines, sub-marine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this of representatives of different nations is promotive of good will and peace.

While it advances the material welfare of all the United States, I extend to those from foreign countries, who visit us on this occasion, a cordial welcome; and now at the executive mansion in Washington, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the president of the Senate, of the speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief Justice and his associate justices, of the Supreme court, of the committee from each house of Congress and of members of my cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the exposition upon this conspicuous inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfillment of all the great purposes, I now declare the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition open.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Garfield Monument.

Mr. J. H. Rhodes, secretary of the Garfield National Monument association, has issued a circular giving in detail the contributions received by the association from the different states and from foreign countries. The following table shows the amounts received to December 15, 1884:

Alabama	$87 00	Maine	$1,610 00
Arkansas	123 20	Maryland	111 95
California	320 97	Massachusetts	480 88
Colorado	758 74	Michigan	526 52
Connecticut	1,096 25	Minnesota	273 26
Delaware	85 00	Mississippi	126 00
Florida	15 00	Missouri	1,442 00
Georgia	139 00	Nebraska	339 91
Illinois	5,396 53	Nevada	22 00
Indiana	1,336 91	New Hampshire	312 00
Iowa	2,824 35	New Jersey	852 67
Kansas	1,459 38	New York	13,466 49
Kentucky	130 79	North Car'lina	4 00
Louisiana	49 40		

Ohio as follows:

Contributions of citizens of Cleveland in sums from $100 to $1,000	63,750 00
Smaller contributions of citizens of Cleveland	23,044 82
From Ohio, outside of Cleveland	9,076 74
From the Knights Templar of Ohio	4,020 00

Oregon	959 37	Texas	579 20
Pennsylvania	1,765 24	Vermont	84 50
Rhode Island	62 24	Virginia	40 00
S. Carolina	33 00	W. Virginia	422 67
Tennessee	129 93	Wisconsin	1,915 87
Arizona	39 85	Dist. of Col.	9 00
Dakota	28 00	England	5 00
Idaho	12 00	France	1,149 16
Indian	18 00	Australia	12 00
Montana	1,922 00	Canada	3 00
New Mexico	213 00	Belgium	40 00
Utah	223 00		
Washington	428 00	Total c'tions	$132,399 64
Wyoming	273 45		

The fund is drawing interest at 4 per cent.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
In Debility From Overwork.

Dr. G. W. COLLINS, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, and with good results.

Poison at the Front Door.

No article entering so generally into the food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. For the purpose of underselling the "Royal," whose absolute purity and wholesomeness has never yet been questioned, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tartar, which contains lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum.

These adulterated powders are "shoved" upon the public with the greatest persistency. They are first given away—left in samples in private residences, with circulars containing bogus analyses and certificates, and false representations as to their value, etc. This fact of itself is sufficient to condemn them. A first-class article will sell on its merits. No manufacturer whose goods are of value can afford to give them away, and none but the cheapest make and most inferior or unmarketable goods require to be distributed free in order to get the public to use them, and this method is adopted only by parties who have failed to dispose of their wares through the ordinary and legitimate channels of trade.

Free samples of articles of food left at the house should be regarded with suspicion. There is no guarantee of their wholesomeness, while there is real danger that they contain a fatally poisonous compound. Many instances of poisoning from the use of such samples are recorded.

The Royal Baking Powder is never given away, sold by means of lotteries, nor accompanied by chromos, spoons, crockery or other gifts, except the gifts of absolute purity, wholesomeness, full weight, and superlative leavening power. These gifts are guaranteed with each package. Its own merits have been its chief advertisement, and they have secured for it the constant patronage of the American people to an extent beyond the combined sale of all other baking powders. The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure and perfect.

Orphans' Home Burned.

The Catholic male orphan asylum at the corner of St. Marks and Albany avenues, Brooklyn, burned Friday. The fire started in the drying room, which adjoins the southern end of the main building. This drying room also contained the boilers and heating apparatus with dormitory on third floor, in which there were 60 orphans, suffering from various complaints. Sister Mary Josephine, who was in the dormitory at the time the fire broke out, made heroic efforts to save the little ones. She remained in the room until absolutely driven out by the flames and then ran to the window, where she stood on the cornice until Fireman McGroarty, of engine 14, from the roof of the building, swung his coat to her. The sister caught the coat, but when McGroarty tried to pull her from her perilous position she fell and struck upon her shoulder and head. She was conveyed to St. Catherine hospital in an unconscious condition. Joseph Ryan, a boy, tried to descend by the ladder from the same floor (third) and got within eight feet of the ground, when the ladder parted. He received severe injuries.

There were 785 orphans in the main building, which is also known as the St. James home. They were told to leave the home and seek shelter in any neighboring house until called for. There was great excitement among the inmates, and hundreds of little fellows ran out into the falling snow, hatless and coatless. The flames spread with great rapidity. The buildings were almost completely destroyed. The asylum and grounds occupied an entire block, the asylum building being 210x150 feet, and three stories with a mansard roof, constructed of blue stone.

On the night of November 9, 1868, the former Catholic Orphan asylum building burned, during a driving snow storm, and three of 248 children burned to death. The asylum building destroyed now was valued at $200,000; insured.

It is announced that Sister Mary Josephine, who fell from the third story window, is dead.

LATER.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* states that the fire marshal reports twelve bodies have been found. Workmen are still searching the debris. The utmost excitement prevails in the vicinity of the asylum. The bodies found are so charred and blackened that identification is almost impossible. Men engaged in excavating the ruins of the laundry found the remains of nine boys and two grown persons.

It is yet absolutely impossible to tell where the inmates of the institution can be found. In station houses, car stables and private homes the waifs found shelter, and late Friday afternoon a list of children was made up and 123 are unaccounted for. While it may turn out that not one of these are among the ruins, the fact remains that tons of burnt timber, warped iron and fallen brick have not yet been removed, and may entomb many more corpses than have been removed. The trustees of the home have hired a force of men to continue the search until it is settled beyond a question that there are no more bodies in the wreck of the building. In a room of the saved portion of the asylum proper are the bodies of those who have been found. They are tied up in sheets, as any efforts to identify them would be perfectly useless. In that room is the only story of the loss of life so far as known, but it is also now known that the little patients were so situated as to be almost completely cut off from escape and the flames leaped rapidly upward, thus preventing egress by the lower part of the house. The dead recovered number thirteen. It is said that $2,000 worth of statutes have been saved, which, with a picture of Mother Raptista, who died two years ago, constituted about all in the building not burned. Sister Mary St. Josephine, killed, was 35 years old and had belonged to the order fifteen years. She has married sisters at Troy, N. Y., and a few days ago visited them with her father, 84 years old, who recently came from Ireland to see his children.

The sight during the burning of the building was pitiable to behold. The faces of the inmates would appear at the windows and then disappear perhaps forever from the light of day. When the ruins were being searched the remains of four little boys were found grouped together, where the little fellows had congregated and awaited their fate.

The walls of one wing of the asylum having been saved, the pecuniary loss will not be as heavy as was first reported. The total insurance is $97,500.

LATER.—About noon to-day, when the workmen had almost concluded there were no more bodies beneath the debris, they came upon a group of six more, all of which were burned to a crisp. This makes sixteen bodies recovered.

Another Charlie Ross.

Officer Isaac Lazarus, of Rochester, has captured a boy who is supposed to be the original Charlie Ross. A lad about 15 years of age went into the real estate office of Hurst & Moody and applied for a situation, but as he could not or would not give information concerning himself, or where he came from, until questioned by the detective, he was taken in charge by officer Lazarus, who afterwards heard his true history, which so corresponded with that of the lost Charlie Ross that the officer has taken him home and telegraphed to Mr. Ross to come on immediately to identify his lost boy.

We have seen the Cartridge Whistle, advertised in this issue by J. A. Ross & Co., and consider it fully worth the price asked.—ED.

THE METHODISTS.

The Pastoral of the Bishops—Doctrines to be Emphasized—The Christian Home.

The pastoral of the bishops was read at the centenary conference of Methodists on Wednesday. It is addressed "To Methodist people in the United States and Canada." It says:

"Permit us to remind you, dear brethren, while we extend hearty congratulations upon success in the past, and express the profoundest conviction that even nobler and grander achievements await us in the future, that the mission given us by providential allotment is not yet accomplished. We entreat you, brethren, do not forget that hitherto Methodists have been distinguished by the emphasis they have given to the essential doctrines of Christianity. In all the years of our history the truths relating to God, to moral government, to immortality, to eternal retribution, have been sacredly maintained and asserted with great distinctness, and that we have held, in common with all Christian people, to the inspiration and divine authority of the Scriptures, divine origin of the church, vocation of the ministry, value of sacraments, and indispensibleness of the strictest morality according to the New Testament standard; and that yet beyond all these points we have made conspicuous the heinousness of sin, necessity of atonement, universality of provisional redemption, freedom of the will and freeness of grace.

"Not one of these can be discarded or distorted without marring the scheme or salvation revealed in the gospel. But even these foundation truths, however emphasized, will not meet the demands of the soul, and never could have produced the phenomena of Methodist life and history.

"There are other doctrines to be emphasized—doctrines which relate to salvation applied as well as provided—doctrines which underlie the experiences of the soul in its emergence out of the darkness and death of sin into light and life in righteousness. The other doctrines have been the rallying cry of Methodism in the past and must be in the future. They are repentance, faith, justification, adoption of the witness of the Spirit, sanctification and Christian perfection. Out of these come all our experiences, all our joys and hopes, our inspiration and zeal; and upon these are built all our special forms and means of grace, our charities, our benevolences and our correctional institutions.

"These doctrines, above all others, have given tone and shape and spirit to the organism and determined its work and place in history. Take from Methodism these doctrines of experience, or even the emphasis given them, or overlay them with lifeless forms and ceremonies or mar them by human speculations concerning the mode of divine procedure in them, or confuse them by any conceivable departure from their simplicity, so they shall become only doctrines of the creed unverified in the soul as the very essence of salvation, and then our glory is departed forever.

"We therefore plead with you, brethren, as you value the purity of the church and its power to convert the people, and spread scriptural holiness, hold fast these doctrines as they came from the fathers, as they appear in the Scriptures, and as they have been attested by experiences of the church in the past."

The address also urges the maintenance of family religion. "The holiest sanctuary on earth," the address says, "is the Christian home. Neither church nor Sunday school can do the work of the home, or become an adequate substitute for the influence of piety in the household. See to it that the children be all taught of the Lord. With sound instruction let the hand of restraint be employed, yet with such firmness and gentleness as to win and keep the children, as well as to hold them in subjection to authority."

The address speaks of the Sabbath as the pillar of Christian civilization. "The spiritual church without a Sabbath is an impossibility. God has consecrated one-seventh of our days to rest and worship. The law enjoining its observance is both positive and moral, imbedded in the decalogue, enforced in the New Testament and interpreted and illustrated in the practice of the primitive church. The grand march for the conquest of all lands for Christ has begun. The voice of the Lord bids us go forward. We dare not accept a secondary place. With our schools and colleges, with our wealth and culture, with our social power and our vast numbers, we must have a large share in the world's evangelization."

—Repeated requests have induced the proprietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and now many a household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Massachusetts woman who has done so much for all women.

A Wonderful Gun.

At Sandy Hook, N. J., the Haskell multicharge gun in the 434 round, shot 152 pounds; total powder, 116 pounds; velocity of the shot, 1,801 feet per second; elevation, 8½ degrees; range, 6,500 yards; muzzle energy of the shot, 3,400 tons. This is the most powerful shot yet fired from this gun, and much exceeds that of any gun in the world of the same calibre.

—Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

100,000 HAVE ALREADY SUBSCRIBED TO Peterson's MAGAZINE!

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD TAKE IT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Therefore, we expect to have 200,000 before the season is over: for it is not only the cheapest of the lady's-books, but has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
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WITH GREAT CHOICE IN PREMIUMS.

4 copies for $6.50, 6 " " $9.00 — With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1885, as a premium to the person getting up the club.

5 copies for $8.00, 7 " " 10.50 — With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1885 and a beautiful gift-book with ten steel engravings, the "PEARL OF PRICE," for getting up the club.

For Larger Clubs, Still Greater Inducements.

Address, post paid, CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs.

MINNEAPOLIS

Real Estate is absolutely safe and profitable as an investment. If you wish to make an investment in Minneapolis, or wish information about MINNESOTA, DAKOTA or MONTANA, write us, stating just WHAT YOU WANT. Full information free to any address.

FARNSWORTH & WOLCOTT, Real Estate Dealers, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dakota

LOAN, LAND AND Collection Agency, DE SMET, DAKOTA. RESPONSIBLE AG'TS WANTED. BIG PAY. Address, A. A. ANDERSON, as above.

LOOK HERE!

24 sheets fine letter paper postpaid to any address for 10 cts, with price-list of other goods equally as cheap. Address J. S. PATRICK & CO., Tidal Wave, Ky.

PHONOGRAPHY, or Phonetic Short Hand, Catalogue of works by Benn Pittman and Jerome B. Howard, with alphabet and illustration for beginners sent on application. Address: PHONETIC INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Send for circular quick; you're losing money. H. P. M'F'G CO., 243 State St., Chicago.

Shopping by Mail—Laces and Wedding Trousseaux, French Dressmaking and Millinery. Agt's wanted. Send stamp. Mme. ROOME, 116 W. 23d St., N. Y.

15 FRINGE and Hidden Name Cards and Three French Dolls with wardrobe of 38 pieces for 25c. F. W. Austin, New Haven, Conn.

FREE!—Send postal card for information and price of farms in Kansas. Address C. H. HAWKINS, Cawker City, Mitchell County, Kansas.

3 French Dolls with elegant wardrobe, 32 pieces, & agts' sample book of cards, 10c. Eagle Card Co., Northford, Ct.

Kentucky farms for sale; catalogues free; map of Ky. 10c. Gordin & Ramsey, Madisonville, Ky.

40 New 1885 Chromo Cards with name, no 2 alike, 10c. 6 packs 50c. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

CARDS Send 4 cts in stamps for our Sample Book. All new styles. Card Works, Northford, Ct.

•NEW•

New Designs, New Scroll Saws, New Premium Offers. Send 15c. for this new and beautiful CURFEW BRACKET pattern, 19 x 19, and a large number of new miniature designs for Scroll Sawing, or send 6c. for new Illustrated Catalogue of Scroll Saws, Lathes, Fancy Woods, Mechanics' Tools, Small Locks, Fancy Hinges, and Catches for Scroll work, Clock Movements, &c. Great Bargains in POCKET KNIVES. Greater inducements in way of Premiums, etc., for season of 1885 than ever before. A. H. POMEROY, 216-220 Asylum St. HARTFORD, CONN. Mention this paper.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, January 13, 1885—176th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

for tickets or further information of the above Lottery address, DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Covington, Ky. Amounts of $5 and over, by express at my expense.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

We want to employ one capable lady in every County in the United States, to whom we can give employment that will net earn them at least $2 a day, and as much more as they develop skill. Employment absolutely respectable, and results certain. Full particulars sent on receipt of application by postal card. It costs nothing to get particulars. Address a postal card to

F. T. LANE, Toledo, O.

Refers to the Toledo Blade Company.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A Book for Women and Girls.

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

A Book Which Should be in Every Family.

Price, $1.00. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, by the LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,

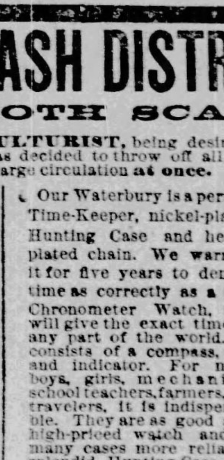
Raised Postal Notes.

A number of small postoffices in the vicinity of Cincinnati have been paying raised postal notes. Forgery is easily accomplished by the use of first issue notes, which had the dollars column to be punched by the issuing postmaster. A note for twenty cents could be bought and made $4.20 by filling up skilfully the punched cipher and filling in the word "four" in the body of the note. One office has redeemed ten or twelve of these notes. The work is neatly done. It is impossible to accomplish it with the latest form of postal notes.

GRAND WATCH AND CASH DISTRIBUTION
ON A MAMMOTH SCALE!

The proprietor of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST, being desirous of having his well known paper introduced into 100,000 new families, has decided to throw off all profits this year, and in addition, use a portion of his capital, to secure this large circulation at once.

A splendid Hunting Case Watch, Expansion Balance, Key-Winding, Fully Jeweled. The Cases are made of our elegant Brilliantine Gold. This metal has so much gold in the composition that the Watch has a genuine gold appearance—in fact only good judges can tell it from solid gold. They are richly engraved and are massive and very handsome, making it just the watch for all who wish a good, strong and accurate time-keeper. For trading and speculative purposes, it is the most remarkable watch ever made, as they can be easily sold for $50 each.



Our Waterbury is a perfect Time-Keeper, nickel-plated Hunting Case and heavy plated chain. We warrant it for five years to denote time as correctly as a $100 Chronometer Watch, and will give the exact time in any part of the world. It consists of a compass, dial and indicator. For men, boys, girls, mechanics, school teachers, farmers, and travelers, it is indispensable. They are as good as a high-priced watch and in many cases more reliable. Boys, think of it! A splendid Hunting-Case Waterbury Time-Keeper, Free. It is fast being introduced into all the public schools in the United States. It is made on scientific principles and warranted to be accurate and reliable.

The popularity of our Bible contests is so great that we have determined to offer a Grand Watch and Cash Distribution to every new subscriber to our paper.

$840 CASH PRIZES, FREE!

We also offer $840 cash, free, and 55 solid Gold Watches, free to the first 71 persons correctly answering the following question: Where are the words "Publish it not in the streets of Askelon" found in the Bible? Mention the Book, Chapter and Verse. The first person answering correctly on or before 90 days from date, will receive $100 cash; the second correct answer will get $90; the 3d, $80; 4th, $70; 5th, $60; the next 11 persons, $40 each; $55 Gold to the next 55 persons. If you are not the first, remember you may get the second or third prize or some of the others. Each competitor must send $1 for six months' subscription to our paper with their answer.

IMPORTANT—Every subscriber who does not secure one of the above valuable prizes, will get, free, either one Brilliantine Hunting Cased Watch (see picture), or one of the most elegant Waterbury Time-Keepers ever made (see picture). State which you prefer. A paper with 100,000 circulation gets $1 per line for its advertising space or an average of $5,000 per issue more than it costs to print and mail it. Hence we can well afford to give away all the above splendid prizes, to gain that circulation. GET UP CLUBS—Show this advertisement to your friends and neighbors. Get five to subscribe for six months, and send us $5, and we will send you either one Brilliantine Gold Watch, extra, or one splendid time-keeper, called Our Waterbury—extra. Don't put off till too late. Send now. The first subscriber gets $100. Every one wins a valuable prize. No exceptions. Remit in plain envelope, Postal Note or Postage Stamps. Send $2 for paper one year and get two prizes. Make your friends a present of a six months' subscription. Who knows but that they might win a big cash prize! Every one is sure to get a prize. This is a grand offer and will never be made again. The money and prizes will be sent you by return express or mail, prepaid; and the names of the winners will be published in the paper. The regular price of our paper is, 6 months, $1; 1 year, $2; so you pay nothing for the privilege of competing for one of the above prizes. Don't wait, but send your answer at once. Address ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST, 166 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!!
AND A
Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publishers of the *Chicago Post and Courier* desire to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper six months on trial, and immediately send you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, $500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1,000 cash Presents of $1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-winding Nickel-Case Watches, $8 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 200 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 cents' Gold Chains, $25 each; 20 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $60 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, $3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, $90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 pairs Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents which we cannot enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid. On the basis of 250,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) the business and profits will approximate as follows: Receipts: 250, yearly subscribers, $250,000; 1,000 inches advertising, $2.50 per line, $15 per inch, 24 issues, $360,000; total, $610,000. Expenses: For paper and press work, 250,000 copies, 24 issues, $200,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $25,000; 100,000 presents, $40,000; total, $265,000, leaving a net profit of $345,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the *Chicago Post and Courier* depends on its 250,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent, the principal to stand if desired, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

CONDITIONS: Loans made pro rata, not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent, to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer—not as to the amount of property you are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must positively agree to show the paper and present to his friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the adjoining form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the publisher of *Chicago Post and Courier* the sum of .... dollars, with interest at 4 per cent per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable (except at my pleasure), so long as I remain a paid-up subscriber to the above named paper. (Signed)

900 GOLD WATCHES FREE!
WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST?

In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve $9,000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to *one receipt* good for *one present*, and if your letter is among the first 900 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one-third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for six months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper 9 months and 2 numbered receipts good for 2 presents, if you send us 75 cents. Send $1, and the paper will be mailed you 1 year, and 3 receipts good for 3 presents. Get five friends to join you, and send $2.50, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with $5, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 13 receipts. This offer is good only until February 25. We have 150,000 subscribers already, and only require 100,000 more to have the desired number. Our old patrons and subscribers, whom we number by *thousands*, should go to work at once and help us increase our list by this grand and generous offer.

You can get this Gold Watch for 50 Cts. If you Send at once.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper 6 months on trial and one receipt good for one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them absolutely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, *the true pathway to your future fortune*. Every subscriber gets a prize. *A fortune may be yours if you will but stretch forth your hand to receive it*. It costs only 50 cents to try—*is it possible you will let it pass?* Postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note cannot be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express. Address CHICAGO POST AND COURIER, Morrison Building, Corner Clark Street and Calhoun Place, Chicago, Ill.

A $5 MAGIC LANTERN For $2.

We send this beautiful lantern COMPLETE, by mail, post-paid, to any address, for ONLY $2.00. ... We also send Views, Show-bills, Lectures, Tickets, and full instructions, enabling any person who buys a lantern to give delightful evening entertainments in churches, schoolrooms, and their own homes, charging an admission of 10c., and make from $10.00 to $25.00 at each exhibition. More than satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send money by mail, also Post-office and Express address.

W. H. SIZER, 7 Warren St. New York.

UNSEXED

In these days of over-civilization, Hot-house Development of the Passions, the Race for Wealth, Strain, Overwork, Excesses & the like,

Men Grow Old Too Fast!

Young men, instead of being robust, vigorous and ambitious are weak, nervous and debilitated. Men in the very prime of Life find themselves practically unsexed and impotent.

There is a CERTAIN CURE for this,

and any man prematurely weakened can satisfy himself of this fact by trying a course of the

CIVIALÉ SOLUBLE CRAYONS.

Painless, Absolutely Harmless, Prompt and Permanent. VARICOCELE as promptly cured. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, 3 stamps.

CIVIALÉ REMEDIAL AGENCY, 166 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

From the M'F'r's Direct to the Consumer.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS — SOLID ROLLED GOLD RINGS — HALF HOOP — BAND

18 Kt. Heavy Rolled Gold Solid Rings

TO ADVERTISE AND PROCURE AGENTS 18 Kt. ROLLED GOLD RINGS

make BEAUTIFUL and VALUABLE gifts to a Lady, Gentleman, or Child, and in order to secure new customers for goods of our manufacture we will forward POSTPAID to any address in the United States or Canada one of our HEAVY 18 KARAT ROLLED GOLD RINGS, either in HALF ROUND, BAND, BANGLE, or ENAMELED, on receipt of only SEVENTY-TWO (72) CENTS in Postage Stamps or Money, and if you desire we will engrave any INITIAL, NAME, MOTTO, or SENTIMENT on the inside of the ring WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, providing you CUT OUT this advertisement and mail to us with amount, on or before MAY 1st, 1885. At the same time we send your ring or rings we will mail you a bundle of our Catalogues, CONTAINING VALUABLE CERTIFICATES, and feel sure you will be so highly pleased with the ring and that it will give such satisfaction that you will oblige us by distributing Catalogues sent you among your friends, and at the same time showing them the BEAUTIFUL RING you have received from us. You can in this way assist us in selling other jewelry of STANDARD QUALITY, which we manufacture from new and original designs and GUARANTEE TO GIVE SATISFACTION. We can only make a profit by our FUTURE SALES. Remember the ring we will send you will be HEAVY 18 KARAT ROLLED GOLD, and this unprecedented offer is only made to introduce our jewelry and Catalogues in your vicinity. You could find nothing more appropriate to give if you wish to make a WEDDING, BIRTHDAY or CHRISTMAS PRESENT, than one of these beautiful rings with engraving on the inside. Our Firm is OLD ESTABLISHED and RELIABLE, manufacturing FIRST-CLASS and RELIABLE jewelry from the PRECIOUS METALS. We can only send out a LIMITED NUMBER of rings at price named, and to PROTECT ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in quantities, we will insert this advertisement in this paper but ONCE, hence require you to CUT IT OUT and send to us that we may know you are entitled to the BENEFITS OF THIS OFFER. Under no circumstances will we send more than four (one of each) to any one family, but after you order a ring and others are desired we will furnish 18 KARAT SOLID GOLD RINGS at prices given in our Illustrated Catalogue, ranging from $5.00 to $20.00 each. If you wish one ring send this advertisement and 72 cents; if you wish two rings send this advertisement and $1.44. If three is desired, send this advertisement and $2.16; or, if you wish one of each kind send this advertisement and $2.88. If more than one ring of each kind is desired you must pay full prices. To ascertain size ring you wear, cut a piece of string so it will just meet around the finger and send the piece to us. State kind of ring or ring wanted, BAND, HALF ROUND, BANGLE, or ENAMELED, and also engraving wished on inside. ALL RINGS ARE FORWARDED ON DAY ORDER IS RECEIVED. CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT and send to us on or before MAY 1st, 1885. It is safe to send small amounts through the regular mails, or you can send by Money Order, Postal Note, Draft, or Registered Letter. Postage Stamps taken. This offer will never be made again to the readers of this paper. Call or address

L. H. HART & CO., 55 Warren St., N. Y.

GOODS WORTH $5.00 Given Away TO ALL!

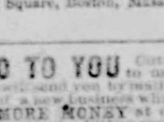
If you will send 14c. to help pay cost of advertising, we will send you, postpaid, Four Beautiful German Dolls, one boy, two girls and a baby doll with Complete Outfit of 35 Fashionable Dresses, Hats, Cloaks, &c., worth $5 of enjoyment to any little girl; 2 large size Gossamer Rubber Waterproof Garments for the ladies, and 6 new style Fruit Napkins. Stamps taken. Address E. C. BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

LADIES DO YOUR OWN STAMPING with our Artistic Patterns for embroidery; easily transferred, and can be used fifty times over. Outfit of 23 Elegant Patterns, with materials, etc., 60 cts., postpaid. PATTEN PUB. CO., 38 W. 14th street.

ALL GIVEN AWAY!
3 GOLD WATCHES, 4 Parisian Dolls, 35 New Dresses, &c.

The publishers of "Happy Days," the new 12p. Illustrated Paper for the Boys and Girls of America, ... liberal offers. The Boy or Girl telling us the number of Chapters in the Bible, before Feb. 1st, 1885, will receive a Solid Gold, Lady's Stem-Winding Watch. ... Boy's Solid Gold Key-Winding Watch ... a Solid Gold Swiss Watch. ... months subscription to Happy Days and 4 lovely Parisian Dolls ... of 35 Fashionable Dresses, Hats, Parasols, Traveling Costumes, Evening Dresses, &c. ... lovely box of dolls with their ... 3 gold watches free. ... Pubs. Happy Days, Hartford, Conn.

13 15 14 knocked higher than a kite by our great Mammoth Puzzle. ... World Mfg. Co., ...



THE "2-MILE WHISTLE"

ENGRAVING IS HALF-SIZE.

25c. POSTPAID. An exact imitation of a 50-calibre centre-fire cartridge (made from a 50-calibre shell), with nickel bullet, and ring. Very finely made and finished; the LOUDEST, SHRILLEST whistle we know of. Every one warranted. Sent by mail, prepaid, for only 25 cents, in silver or 1-cent stamps. J. A. Ross & Co., 16 and 17 Dock Square, Boston, Mass. *Mention this paper.*

A WORD TO YOU Cut this out and return to us with TEN CENTS and we will send you by mail VALUABLE SAMPLES of a new business which will help you to make MORE MONEY at once than anything ever advertised. Either sex. C. E. Kahn & Co., Chicago, Ill. *Special:—A little Household-novelty free to each of the first 250 who answer this advertisement.*

A BOX OF DOLLS FREE

To any boy or girl who will send us the names of three of their young friends who are interested in cards, and 15c. for postage, we will send free, a Case of 6 Lovely Dolls with an outfit of 10 dresses, hats, &c., worth $1 to any little girl, and our New Sample Book, containing samples and a price list of 100 novelties of Visiting Cards. Address ACME CARD CO., IVORYTON, CONN.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plate, and 1000 illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order.

It tells what you want for the Garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy whatever seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing [illegible] will please observe the following:
1. Write "Household department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, but so that we may refer in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. [illegible]

WOMAN'S WORK.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

X.

Among the occupations hitherto almost exclusively monopolized by men, but which are well adapted to women, there is none that opens a wider field for them than that of type-setting, and this for various reasons. Their superior delicacy of touch, deft fingering, their quick perceptions, give them advantages in this work which these qualities would not procure in many others. A good type-setter is usually sure of steady employment. The labor does not require the exercise of any great physical strength, and it is all done within doors, in well-warmed and well lighted rooms

Of course there are drawbacks, obstacles to overcome, difficulties to contend with. These, however, are what every woman must expect who starts out to do something for herself, but the spur which necessity or ambition gives ought to be sufficient to enable her to sweep them out of her path. The possibilities which energy and enthusiasm cannot enable her to grapple with and conquer are few indeed, and it is as true in this matter of type-setting as in everything else.

The principal trouble lies in the fact that the compositor is obliged to stand at his work so many hours of the day. Distribution, or the restoring of the type to the cases where the different kinds belong, may be done while sitting upon a stool, but I am assured that the setting of it cannot be swiftly and therefore successfully accomplished in that way.

This, however, need not be an insurmountable obstacle in the path of a girl or woman who has reasonably good health. The clerk in a dry goods store is obliged to be up on her feet from morning until night with only the respite of her meals. So, too, with the cutter and fitter in a dressmaking establishment. It is true that many find it very hard, but a little good sense would make it vastly easier. Let the prospective woman type-setter take off her high heeled, narrow-toed shoes, and stand nearer to the position nature intended her to assume instead of throwing the spine out of the perpendicular and bringing a continued strain where it cannot be long endured; let her discard heavy skirts hanging to her hips, and suspend her clothing from her shoulders instead, and then let her be careful to keep her digestion perfect, and if she be reasonably healthy to start with, she can stand and set type without any more physical troubles than many other employments bring.

Another objection, which is, however, fast passing away, arises from the dislike men have to seeing women encroach upon what has hitherto been an undisputed and profitable field of labor for themselves. A more just and generous feeling is growing among them and the time is coming when that will have no influence with the better class, and a good woman compositor will be received with as much favor as a man. As a rule now, women find little that is unpleasant. When obliged to work in the room with men, as is often the case, they are treated with kindness, and in well conducted establishments need have no fear of being offended by profanity or obscenity.

The requisitions for making a good compositor are not many. Combined with the qualities that must always be possessed in order to secure success in any work, profession or business, a good common school education is necessary, strong eyesight, and a fair degree of health. You must also have the power of concentration, of absolutely shutting eyes and ears to whatever is going on about you. No matter how machinery may clank or rush or roar, if the press be near you, no matter how interesting may be the conversation of a chance visitor, you must be able to keep your thoughts upon what you are doing, or your attempt is hopeless. I place great stress upon this because of its absolute importance. Unerring accuracy, or as near to it as can be attained is a necessity.

It is not hard to find a place to begin. If you live in a country town, go to the proprietor of the paper, daily or weekly, and apply for a place. Possibly he will refuse you. If so, try again elsewhere. If not, go into the composing room determined to meet and overcome all difficulties. Your pay will, at first, be merely nominal and by the week. In this as in other things you can not hope to receive the same as a man would for the same labor, but yet, when your trade is learned you can earn good wages. Especially is this true in cities where the work is paid for by the piece, or, in printers' phraseology, by the thousand ems, the amount depending upon the skill and rapidity of the composer.

It will take a year's effort to become a fair type-setter on plain matter, and two to attain the skill of a first-class workman. Plain matter, you understand, is the page of a book and the column of a newspaper, and this is what women so far have been mostly employed in. Another years' careful work, however, would make your services valuable in a job office upon fancy printing. Here is where the exercise of fine taste for beauty and elegance would come in as one of the elements of success. Fancy printing is paid for by the day, week, or job.

When you have learned the trade you can of course command what is called full pay. This, in large cities in book publishing houses, is from $12 to $18 per week, if you are a good compositor. If not, you will not average more than $9 or $10.

In the country the pay will be less, being not more than from $5 to $12, and the work is upon newspapers. Yet these situations are much easier obtained, and in many respects are pleasanter. There is not the necessity of hurry, or at least the atmosphere is not so redolent of rush and agitation and therefore the labor is far less wearing. The cost of living too, is less, and the savings by the end of the year will be fully equal to the city compositor unless she is exceptionally skillful. In many country towns where the newspaper is a weekly one, the women type-setters are permitted to work a part of the time sitting.

I said farther back that a good common school education was necessary in this trade. It is not of course impossible to set type without it, and in fact there are many printers who are comparatively unlettered, but they are handicapped from the very start in the race of life, and can never hope to attain the proficiency that would otherwise be possible. The reason of this should be very plain. Although the rule is to follow copy exactly, that is to make the printed page correspond precisely with the written one, there are times when the compositor will be puzzled with the chirography and must use some intelligence and judgment in deciding what is intended. Then too, there is no kind of work in which, other things being equal, the educated man or woman will not take the lead of the uneducated.

One thing you must remember. Never try to improve upon the copy before you, no matter how it may appear to you. If it be plain, then you are to be simply a machine so far as setting it up is concerned.

The great objection so far that employers have to women compositors, is that a girl comes into the office, and by the time she is thoroughly trained she goes out again to be married. It would not, however, be so strongly urged, if girls did not take hold of the work as if they expected it to be merely temporary. Let them bring to bear all of the energies they possess, as if indeed they were, as very possibly they may be, preparing for what will give them a life-time occupation. Then their work will be well done and if they do give it up after a season it will be thought no more of than the natural changes that take place from time to time in any office.

Any woman who has a little capital, say a thousand dollars, could make a paying business by starting a job office for herself. She would first need to learn the trade of printing thoroughly so as to know exactly what she is about. The printing would have to be done with a bed and platen press run by a treadle which would probably require a man's strength to operate, but in every other way she could get along with women's work. She could make a specialty of some kind of printing and do it so well as to have no lack of orders, if established in a good location. It should not be attempted, however, without a personal, practical knowledge of every part of the business, which is, in these days, easy enough to be obtained.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Table Scarf.—A very pretty thing is made of pongee. Get a width of the material 1½ yards long. Fringe out the ends and tie it into a pretty netting. Above this put on a deep border of thin Madras cloth and catch it down by outlining the pattern with gold thread. Instead of fringing the bottom, it may be cut up in squares and then turned into points to be finished with tassels.

Hanging Pin Cushion.—A very pretty one may be made in the form of a work-bag. Make a cushion nearly square ready for the cover. Have this a bag, one side of plush any color you choose, and the other of silk, satin or cashmere. Upon the plush embroider a simple design. Have this bag considerably longer than the cushion, and shirr the open end across to hold the latter in place. A frill should be left beyond the shirring which can be edged with lace. Put a bow of ribbon and long loop to hang it up by over the shirring. This will be found a very convenient article.

Pretty Sachet.—Get a fancy handkerchief, and fold it at right angles, making four squares. In the center of one of them which is to come on top embroider a monogram or initial. Have a sheet of fine cotton batting the length of the handkerchief, but half the width. Pull it open and sprinkle it with sachet powder, then fold together again, and lay lengthwise on the handkerchief, folding the latter so as to cover it. Baste the edges of the handkerchief, feather stitch it around nicely and across the middle the shortest way, sew ribbons on the four corners, and tie together so that a square is formed.

Comb-Case.—If the lady who wants a nice, neat, pretty and durable comb-case will follow these instructions I think she will be well pleased. First take a piece of pasteboard 12 ins. long and 5 ins. wide, cover with cretonne (but I like old soft felt best), and bind the edge with braid or ribbon. Then take two pieces the same width and 5½ ins. long, cover and line, put a quilling around them, joining them with a single piece, bend them over something round and sew the two ends that are joined together, in the center of the long one, and then fasten the other ends to the backs and you have two pockets that keep the comb and brush free from dust. I forgot to mention that the end of the back should be pointed, top and bottom, a quilling around the back with scrap flowers on the pockets and in the points and it is done. Will some please state whether they like it or not.—COUSIN FLOSSIE.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Saw-teeth Edging and Insertion.—Cast on 13 stitches; knit across plain. 1st row—k 1—n—tto—k 1—n—k 1—s 1—k 1—tto—n—tto—n—tto—k 1; 2nd row—k across plain within 6 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 3; 3rd row—k 1—n—tto t—n—k 1—s 1—k 2—tto—n—tto—n—tto—k 1; 4th row—knit plain across until within 6 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 3; 5th row—k 1—n—tto t—n—k 1—s 1—k 3—tto—n—tto—n—tto—k 1; 6th row—knit plain across till within 6 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 3; 7th row—k 1—n—tto t—n—k 1—s 1—k 4—tto—n—tto—n—tto—k 1; 8th row—knit plain across until within 6 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 3; 9th row—k 1—n—tto t—n—k 1—k plain across; 10th row—s 8—bind 4 stitches—k plain within 6 stitches—k 2—p 1—k 3. tto t means throw thread over twice.—MRS. M. A.

Gentleman's Knitted Scarf.—Materials—Germantown yarn, any shade desired, with a contrasting color for the border. Four or 5 skeins of the principal color, 3 skeins of colored or shaded for border.

Two large bone or wooden needles.

Cast on 70 stitches of the dark shade, and knit across plain once, not cast too tightly.

1st row—* 5 plain—seam 5—*. Repeat from star to star all across the needle. Make 5 rows in this way. Then seam 5—5 plain for the next 5 rows, then change back, thus forming checks in the knitting. Put in the border after making 4 rows of checks. Tie in a fringe each end.

Correspondence.

NECESSITY FOR THE ERA OF WOMAN.—The history of man's prowess is remote as human civilization. He has grown in the long centuries of barbarism and selfish class to style himself king and autocrat. Woman, born with less muscular force and finer moral capabilities, has seldom asserted her political rights for her sex. The result has been that man has ignored her equality of personage before the law, and she with her property rights of representation, has been treated as an alien and slave. The first history of man's life in the world is noted for his love of family authority. At a later period this passion was manifest in a love of conquest. And further on we see him in a national way, commanding woman to gratify his desire to be waited upon, while at ease in his arm-chair of luxury. Again he is booked by historians as a politician. In this scheme, as in all his previous adventures, he does not recognize woman as his partner, or worthy of his support by the side of the ballot. She has even less privilege than the imported alien in making laws for her own protection. All along the back history of man's devices for the perpetuity of his name and of himself, woman has been as a cipher in his pyramid of figures and national endowments. Six thousand years of selfish acquirement of authority, of preferment, of rank, and the personal privileges of clubrooms and the stimulants and vices of all such places of resort, upon the health and character of those who meet to talk, to smoke and drink behind the screen where woman would scorn to go, or look to shame the scene.

If woman were to waste as much time and money at home, or in the saloon, for tobacco, for drinks, and for billiards and card playing, as the men do, it would at once seem an astonishing profligacy to everybody. But all this while of man's extravagance, woman has patiently done the cooking, washing, mending, knitting and caring for the weak and sick ones in the home.

At last, seeing mankind everywhere going to the bad woman is educating herself to come to the rescue to save the race from the last scourge to human prosperity. Slowly but sure as the eternal God, it is woman's mission to save man from personal and national ruin. It is only 30 years since woman has dared to stand up before the assemblies of men to assert her political rights as a citizen. Her cause was looked upon as the comparison of the youthful Israelite before the giant Philistine, exciting only jesting ridicule. But woman has never deserted man in his hour of peril. A generation has been born and perished. A million lives have been sacrificed to the greed for strong drink. Another million of men and boys must go down into the gutter where rum throws them, before man will say it is enough, and call for woman's aid to stay the pestilence. From the time when three or four women, chosen of the immortal spirit of Right, first stood upon the floor of Cooper institute in New York to proclaim to the world that woman, as well as man, was born with certain inalienable rights of citizenship, her cause has enlisted the attention of patriots all over the country. All large cities are represented by a society organized and officered by the wives and daughters of the most energetic business men. To the names of Susan B. Anthony, Phebe Cozzens, Antoinette Brown and Anna Dickinson have been added a delegation of numbers and an array of talent that causes a marvel of the would-be-king man in his feelings of aristocracy. But woman's mission in the arena of politics is not a strife for subjugation and conquest. It is rather to assist man in self-government. As at the battle of Gettysburg, where thousands were wounded and homeless, with lint and cup of refreshment, she says, I am my brother's protector. Though fallen and wounded by the saloon curse until reason and sympathy are callous, we will yet free him from it and he will assist in our long-denied rights of representation of person and property with the ballot. AUNT PHEBE.

For the benefit of "L. M. Barns" and "Myrtle A. Lyman," I send a copy of an article that I clipped from a paper several years ago and pasted on a blank leaf in my Bible and if you see fit to print it, several others can cut it from your columns and do likewise:

Curious Facts About the Bible—A prisoner confined in solitary confinement obtained a copy of the Bible and by three years careful study obtained the following facts: The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31,174 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The word *and* occurs 46,277 times; the word Lord occurs 1,855 times; the word *reverend* occurs but once which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm; the middle verse is in the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II. Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm end alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no names or words of more than six syllables.—MRS. JULIA F. WARREN.

"Mrs. M. A. G.," Rice Station, Minnesota, eat only the most nutritious food and in small quantities. It is better to take it oftener. For instance for breakfast eat a piece of tender beef-steak and some bread and butter but not a great deal. Between ten and eleven drink a glass of hot—not scalded—milk. At dinner take a little of what is most nutritious, and then at four o'clock, the hot milk again, or a fresh raw egg. Take little for supper, a dish of stewed fruit or something of that kind. Sleep all you can, and keep cheerful as possible. Your eyes simply partake of the general debility of your body. If you get stronger they will get better. You must be careful and not overload your stomach but take those things that agree with you best. —ED.

I am raising some young canaries, and have had great success with them. Will give you my method. When nesting the birds, hang the cage in a retired nook—clean the cage as well as you can without taking it down, until the birds are hatched. I have a large square cage with a movable bottom which can be taken out and cleaned at leisure. Make a nest not too deep; I use old collar boxes cut down; line with any old pieces of soft cloth; tie in one corner of the cage, and near the top. When the young birds appear, which should be in two weeks from the day the first egg is laid—keep plenty of hard boiled egg, chopped fine, in the cage daily. Give the birds fresh water and a clean cage, rubbed well with kerosene oil now and then to keep away mites. Give the young birds a clean nest every other day, until they leave the nest, when remove it. Be sure and have cuttle-bone in the cage, also red peppers, also a small bag of sulphur in thin cloth—cheese cloth is good—that they may pick at. Give them green stuff, such as lettuce, cabbage leaves, chick weed, plantain seed, and plenty of good bird seed. Yeast bread soaked in milk or water is excellent. Do not give them anything which has in its composition a particle of shortening or grease. Brown bread, cracker, apple, potato, all of them I give my birds, and they are healthy and already lovely singers, though only four months old.—MRS. M. IDA SMITH.

CANARY BIRDS.—"A reader" wished to know how to take care of young canary birds. I will tell her what I know of them. Birds of the same parentage should never be allowed to mate. To produce handsome yellow birds, the male should be a pale yellow, and the female a deep yellow. A clear yellow male, mated with a very deep green female bird, will usually have handsome mottled young.

A very deep yellow male, mated with a very deep green, or brown female bird, often produce the highly prized cinnamon bird.

Never allow two crested (top-knot) allowed to pair, as their progeny are likely to be bald or malformed about the head.

The breeding cage should be hung a foot above the head, and occupy a southwesterly aspect, if possible, and not be moved until the breeding season is over.

Canaries may be mated during the month of February, March or April.

Before placing the male in the breeding cage with the female bird, he should be hung in another cage opposite, and in sight of the female bird. When he sings and calls to her, and she returns his call, then they can be placed together; and though at first they may quarrel, it will be of short duration. When the male begins to feed her, you may be sure that all is right.

There should always be placed in the breeding-cage a piece of cuttle-bone for the formation of shell, or the female bird may lay soft-shelled eggs.

Give the birds strings and hair to build the nests.

After having been mated about a week, the female will begin to lay one egg each day, until from four to six eggs are laid; upon these she will sit from fourteen to sixteen days, when the eggs should hatch, and in the order in which they were laid. During the period of incubation, the male bird relieves the female by sitting on the nest, a few hours each day. The eggs should not be disturbed, unless the birds break the eggs. Should the birds break the eggs, feed bountifully with egg and bread, which should be constantly kept within their reach. Should the birds still persist in breaking the eggs, the eggs can be removed as fast as laid, and their places supplied with eggs whittled from chalk. When the female bird ceases to lay, then return the eggs and all will go well.

Three days before the hatching of the first egg, feed the bird in addition to her seed, half a hard-boiled egg, grated and mixed with cracker dust, and continue this food until the nestlings are old enough to take care of themselves.

The young birds when weaned from the old birds should be placed in a cage entirely away, otherwise fretfulness is encouraged, which is well to avoid. A wire partition will do for a day or so when they are at first separated, so that the old birds can feed them through the wires. When caging-off young birds, give them at first grated egg and cracker. When they are about a month old, introduce seed in the cage in a separate pot or tin, with the view of giving the birds an opportunity of finding out for what the seed is intended. Generally, when about six weeks old, the young canaries begin to shell the seed, and at that time the proportion of soft food may be gradually diminished until the seed at length takes the place of the egg and cracker. An increase of seed shells upon the cage bottom will be a guide in reducing the quantity of soft food.

When the young birds are two or three weeks old, and can eat alone, the males commence swelling out their throats and trying to sing. The sexes may thus be distinguished, as the females seldom try to warble.

No artificial heat is needed, as canaries can stand almost any amount of cold, providing there is no draught.

If a bird persists in picking its feathers, make a bag of thin muslin, about two inches long and one and one-half inches wide, fill three-quarters full of sulphur, sew up the end and hang in the top of the cage. The bird will shake out the sulphur, and in that way get rid of the mites.

A wire nest can be bought at a bird store, or one can be made in a collar box.

East Hampton, Conn. GRACE.

Inquiries.

I have a cousin living in an eastern city. He was in the war three years. He has never used his homestead right. Can he transfer this to my husband. If so, how can it be done?

It cannot be done.—ED.

Will some one send me some sunflower seed? We live on the prairie and there is not a tree in sight. Will someone give directions for coral lace?

I have directions for making hair chains of human hair and will send that in return. —MOLLIE TEMPELETON, Star, Holt Co., Neb.

Will someone give the recipe for making the Chinese laundry starch?—A. E. REYNOLDS.

Will the lady who gave directions a few weeks ago for crocheting a shawl in shell stitch, please send directions to my address and oblige a reader!—CARRIE T. MILLIKIN, Dudley, Ill.

A doctor wanting a good location without competition, can learn of such location by addressing E. H. WHEELER, Ova, Ill.

Will some one give me through the HOUSEHOLD a good remedy for bunions, something that has been tried and known to be good?—MRS. B. T. H.

I would like to ask if any of the readers can tell me what will take ink (Arnold's writing fluid) out of light silk?—MRS. A. B. MOORE.

Is there any help or cure for a continual ringing or roaring in the ears? How can I clean new iron kettles so as to cook in them without having the food taste of iron? Shall I trim my turkey-red calico window curtains with Cretonne and put fringe down the edge or shall I just put the fringe on the lambrequin and leave the edges of the curtain plain? They are open in the middle.—AUNT ANNA.

Will the one answering the question about inflamed eyelids send her postoffice address to box 134, Pleasant Plain, Iowa, and oblige—"PEDRO."

Is there any one reading the BLADE who would kindly tell me what the opportunities are for teachers in the Southern or Western part of the Union, either through this department, or send address to the HOUSEHOLD department? Are there any reading this page who are struggling for a higher education, with only limited income from teaching or other sources, who can say a word to encourage or suggest ways of increasing the small income? Some one please reply, for I am very anxious.—MICHIGAN TEACHER.

Will some one who has tried it, give a recipe for an easy way of washing? I infer, from what I read of it in the HOUSEHOLD, that the dirty clothes are put to boil in some sort of solution, I suppose the recipe was published before we commenced taking the BLADE.—MRS. S. J. C.

Will you please inform me where I can get a graft of a lemon tree, one that is bearing fruit.—F. BUSH, Dawson, Neb.

Write James Vick, Florist, Rochester, N. Y.—ED.

Will some one tell how old a horse chestnut tree has to be to bear?

In knitting is throwing the thread forward the same as over in purling trimming? What is purling two together?

In making and receiving introductions what should they say.

Is it rude to laugh out loud?—FULL OF FUN.

Answers to Inquiries.

L. C. lime water is an excellent thing to take to correct a sour stomach, and to cure a dyspeptic whose stomach will not retain food. Many people cannot use milk because it so soon becomes acidulated, but a tablespoonful of lime water in a tumblerful of fresh milk will prevent the trouble. It can be made very cheaply by putting a piece of fresh lime, the size of an egg, into two quarts of soft water. Let it stand several hours shaking it occasionally, then bottle and keep it for use.

In answer to a "Reader" inquiring for a good location for a first-class millinery and dressmaking establishment, I will say that Statesville, North Carolina, with a population of 3,000 or more, is a thrifty place and would be a good location. There would be little competition.—MARY BOSTIAN.

To "A Reader of the BLADE." If you will use a solution of permanganate of potassium, in the proportion of ten grs. to the pint of warm water for bathing the feet just before retiring, I feel sure you will be cured of the trouble of which you speak. First wash off the perspiration with warm water, after which use the above solution. Use every evening or on alternate evenings as you like. The above will color the skin red for a while, but will not injure you.—F.

To cure ingrowing nails, let the nail grow even with the end of the toe and cut it straight across, never round the corners. Let them remain square and you will have no more trouble with them, but you will have more stockings to darn.—GRANDPA.

Some one asked for a good way to keep eggs, a while ago. Perhaps she will like my way. Roll each egg in just paper enough to cover it and twist the ends tight. Put them in any thing you choose, little end down. I keep mine in the cellar, and when I go where they are I give them a good shake, once in a while. It is the best way I ever knew of, far better than salt brine or any thing else. I have a good recipe to pickle red cabbage. Slice the cabbage very thin, have a jar ready, put in a layer of cabbage about two inches deep, then take a potato smasher and press down hard. Sprinkle on a little salt, some pepper and sugar, then more cabbage. When the jar is full scald enough good vinegar with a small bag of spices and turn on cabbage hot, turn off and scald vinegar for three mornings, then ready for use.—MRS. C. H. S.

I wish to tell the HOUSEHOLD our way of making lard, and if the following directions are carefully followed, there will be no one asking how to restore rancid lard. We always separate the leaf from the other pieces, and cook it first, for it gets done so much sooner. For a large kettleful, say nine or ten gallons, put one quart of water and cook slowly until the cracklings are a nice light brown clear through. Never on any account add more pieces of fat after it gets started cooking. This is a slower way, but it is perfectly sure. Watch the fire, and wash the kettle nicely every time it is used. Strain through cheesecloth, and it is ready for use.—MRS. E. C., Duncan's Falls, Ohio.

For pity's sake, give me "M. A.'s" name and address in the next BLADE. I want to help that poor, suffering fellow mortal.

Water in which Canada thistle root has been boiled would make "Little Leigh's" hair soft and glossy as she can wish. If troubled with dandruff add a little ammonia. If too much root is used it will be sticky. —INDEPENDENT.

The word grandmother occurs once in the Bible—in II Timothy 1, Chap. 5th.—F. B. A.

Recipes.

Apple Cake.—Boil a pound and a half of loaf sugar in a pint of water for a few minutes, add two pounds of cooking apples; let these all boil together until the mixture is tolerably stiff; just before removing it from the fire add the grated rind of two lemons; press it into molds which have been previously dipped into cold water and not wiped. When the cake is turned out on a dish, ornament it with blanched almonds, and pour a custard of some whipped cream round it.—MRS. D. S.

Beef Soup.—Here is an excellent beef soup recipe for "E. M.:" Put soup bone into a kettle one-half full of water. Salt and let boil. Pare potatos, turnips, parsnips (a few of each), slice, and add to the soup. Then put in either noodles, rice or oatmeal, for a thickening. A stalk of celery and a little parsley for flavoring. Some are fond of tomato flavoring. Do not omit pepper and onions. You will find this an excellent soup.

Feather Cake.—Take 1 cupful sugar, 1 egg, 1 cupful flour, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, ½ cupful sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful extract lemon. Bake 40 minutes. A good one to bake when in a hurry. To be eaten either cold or warm.—MRS. J. B. PHILLIPS, Perley, Wis.

Sago Soup.—Wash 5 ozs. of sago in warm water, set in a saucepan with 2 qts. of milk, and simmer until the sago is thoroughly dissolved; season with pepper and salt, and add a small cupful of cream before serving. Good clear stock is generally used for sago and tapioca soup; but they are even nicer made with milk.—J. B. L.

Potato Soup Without Hops.—First take 3 good-sized potatos, pare and grate them, pour boiling water enough over it to cook it clear; then put in ½ cupful salt and ½ cupful sugar. Let it cool, then put in yeast to make it raise, 1 teacupful of soft yeast or cake of dried yeast.

Sauce for Steam Pudding.—Take 1 cupful sugar, ½ cupful butter, and 4 tablespoonfuls flour. Mix the sugar and flour together well, then add the butter, then pour boiling water over it until it gets clear like starch. Flavor with anything you like.

Why don't the ladies all try Frank Siddall's soap for all uses that soap is needed for? It is excellent.—MARY HARVEY, Freeport, W. T.

They Were in Buffalo.

In one of the public schools in Toledo the other day the teacher gave out the following example:

"If a schooner unloads 3,000 bushels of wheat at one elevator, 2,500 at another, and 3,160 at a third, how many bushels does she unload at all?"

"Please ma'm, are the elevators in Buffalo?" asked one of the class.

"We will suppose them to be."

"Then we will suppose that schooner got a shortage of 75 bushels tucked to her, and this must come out of the total!" he continued as he got his pencil ready.

The boy's father was a vessel owner.—*Wall Street News.*

Coughs and Croup.

The Mullein Plant of the old field contains a mucilaginous healing principle,—the Sweet Gum of the Southern swamps an expectorating one. Combined as they are in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy, Sweet Gum and Mullein, it presents the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. Send 2c. stamp to Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., for little Riddle Book, which is for the amusement of the children and welfare of home.

Our Young Folks.

For the Blade Young Folks.

MRS. ST. NICK.

BY ALBERT MILTON BRUNER.

The sun had slipped over the hill and out of sight,
The stars had crept out to watch over the night,
The moon had arisen with a smile on its face,
And brightly shone over a queer little place.

A house like a picture, as warm as soft wool,
With books, toys and candy the room was piled full,
Cars, whistles and jumpers, dogs, lions and cats,
And rows of tin soldiers, with swords and cocked hats.

There were horns and pianos and drums by the score;
There were dolls, guns and fiddles to stock a small store,
And, believe me or not, but perched up on a chair,
With his smiling round face and his long silvery hair,

Was the jolly St. Nicholas, with twinkling black eyes,
And he looked just as if big plum puddings and pies
Were as handy and common as the dimples that set
On his rosy red cheeks which the tears never had wet.

He was whistling a tune. But he quickly glanced round
And came down to the floor with a spright little bound.
He gave a short laugh, with a world of mirth in it,
And cried, "Mrs. St. Nick, come in here this minute!"

The door flew wide open, and into the room
Flashed a little old lady, with duster and broom.
Her hair was snow-white, and her movement so quick,
Declared her none other than Mrs. St. Nick.

With a smile like a sunbeam upon her kind face,
She received from St. Nicholas a hearty embrace.
"Now, Mr. St. Nicholas, what's wanted of me?
To help you? of course, Christmas Eve, d-e-a-r-y me."

"Yes, I want some help, so pile snugly away
Those presents, while I hitch my team to the sleigh.
I declare I half dread to go out in the cold;
I'm getting a trifle used up. No—not old.

Now bring out the list, and we'll see who has been
The best boys and girls; it may quickly be seen.
Ah! the sly little rogues, if they knew of this book,
They'd be watching themselves, with a very sharp look."

Why they're all good this year; now Mrs. St. Nick
Please hold that white reindeer. I'll scramble in quick.
All ready, let go, and he gave her a kiss
On the nose in his haste, and she laughed at the miss.

"The darling old fellow," she said, with a sigh.
"He'll be cold," and a tear quickly shone in her eye.
"He shall have a nice supper the minute he's back,
For I'm sure he will have nothing left to unpack."

Meanwhile through the air like a bird in its flight,
St. Nicholas was driving the most of the night.
He shouted with glee as he scattered the toys
In thousands of homes, for the girls and the boys.

At last all the presents were gone, and he said,
"Now hie away reindeers. I want my warm bed.
The air is quite sharp, and my bones, how they ache?
And I'm thinking of Mrs. St. Nick's tea and cake."

With a crack of his whip and another loud shout,
He pulled up at the door-step and sprang lightly out,
And Mrs. St. Nick brought him hot tea and cake,
And laughed at his jokes until both sides did ache.

Then he crept into bed and she tucked in the clothes,
And covered him up to the top of his nose,
And she said, 'tis no wonder they all love him so,
For there's not such another in this world, I know.

He is good and so gentle, yet sadly I fear
If I d d not take care of the little old dear
There'd be no good St. Nicholas to carry the toys
On each Christmas eve to the girls and the boys.

And, now, my dear children, we'll leave him in bed
To sleep, lest he catch a bad cold in his head,
And I'm sure we'll remember, the rest of our life,
That good little lady, St. Nicholas's wife.

Rock Island, Dec. 15, 1884.

WHAT A CHRISTMAS-BOX BROUGHT.

BY N. I. N.

Two figures—a boy and a girl—stood looking wistfully into a shop window. It was a stormy day, and they were lightly clothed—the boy without an overcoat, the girl bonnetless, with only a thin shawl pinned around her shoulders. They seemed, however, so absorbed by the contents of the window as to be quite unconscious of the weather, and were talking eagerly.

There was, indeed, everything there to delight a child's fancy, and make it seem unlikely that Santa Claus's palace could contain anything more wonderful—great woolly dogs, horses, and tin express wagons, dolls, dressed babies, which not only opened and shut their eyes, but, if you held them in the right position, said Papa and Mamma; on one side a great kitchen, with a doll cook at the table making bread; on the other, a grocery store full of customers, and a grocer just about to sell a Christmas turkey.

But the gaze of these little ones traveled past them all, and lighted on—what do you think?—a great heavy black shawl, which you might have supposed had been put there as a background for all the rest, if it had not a price-mark, twelve shillings.

"It's no use trying, Polly," said the boy, "we never could make as much money as that by Christmas."

"There are three whole weeks," said the girl; "that will make just half a dollar a week, 25 cents apiece. Oh, Jack, don't give it up! Just think how surprised and pleased mother will be!"

"I know it," said Jack, "and that's just the reason I don't want to get my hopes raised for nothing."

"But," said Polly, eagerly, "it is Christmas-time now, and there will be lots of people out to buy, and everybody feels kind and good-natured. Oh dear! I think you might try, Jack."

"I don't see that Christmas makes people much kinder to poor folks," said Jack, rather bitterly; "it's just the same with us all the time, and I am sure nobody wants to buy black pins for Christmas presents. All the same, I want that shawl for mother just as much as you do, Polly, but I like to see my way clear. If I had a shovel now, I could clear away snow."

"The very thing!" cried Polly. "And here we have a snow-storm right away, to begin with. Why, Jack, how did it happen we never thought about it before?"

Jack laughed. "For the very reason we can't think of it now. I haven't any shovel and it would cost half as much as the shawl is worth to get one."

"But," pursued Polly, nothing daunted, "couldn't you borrow one at some of these great houses, and do the work for half price? I know you could. Oh, Jack, I'm sure we'll get the shawl."

"That's an idea," said the more deliberate Jack. "I never once thought of it. Suppose, Polly, you lend me your broom; it will look as though I had something; and you take my pins, and sell as many as you can."

The arrangement was soon made. Polly was duly instructed as to the price of the pins, and having appointed the shop window for a place of meeting, the two children separated, Polly in the direction of a thoroughfare, Jack to begin his labors in a side street.

Somewhat shamefaced he felt as, selecting the least imposing house, he ascended the door-step and rang the bell. An untidy Irish girl opened the door.

"And have you brought me all the way upstairs to ask that, and the snow falling fast yit?" she answered, indignantly. "It's the likes of yerself that had better be goin' to the basement-way," and slam went the door into poor Jack's face.

This was sad discouragement. It took Jack several minutes to recover, and at first he felt very much inclined to give it all up; but the thought of Polly's disappointment and his mother's pale, tired face decided him.

"They can't do more than take my head off," he said to himself. "Mother does want a warm shawl so bad. She never does anything but sew, sew at that machine all day long. She said it used to be such a comfort to her to go to church. If I only didn't have to ask them for the shovel, I wouldn't care a bit what they said to me. I guess I'll go in here," and he stopped in front of a large brick house.

A tiny fair-haired girl was on the sidewalk playing with her nurse and a little shaggy dog. The nurse would throw a snow-ball, and the child and dog ran after it, shouting and barking with glee.

Jack watched the sport for a moment, and then profiting by his former rebuff, stepped into the area; the dog followed, and began to smell suspiciously at his heels.

"Come here, Flossy," cried the child, imperatively; "what a bad doggy you are! The poor boy is not going to do anything wrong."

"Perhaps Flossy is a better judge than you, Miss May," said the maid. "What do you want?" she continued, turning to Jack.

Jack stammered out his request.

"Humph! and how do we know but that when you've finished the snow, you'll run off with the shovel. A coal boy served me that trick not long ago."

Jack colored and began to protest.

"How can you be so cross, Maggie?" said little May. "Don't you see the poor little boy is cold, and perhaps hungry too?" And she went toward Jack.

"You always did have a fancy for beggars," replied her nurse. "What do you suppose your mamma would say? Come, it's time to go into the house."

May stood for a moment looking at Jack, who had turned hastily away, and was walking very fast down the street. Then she broke away suddenly from her nurse's detaining hand and darted after him.

"I don't believe you'd steal at all," she said, breathlessly, as she overtook him; "you look like a good boy, and I like you. I am sorry Maggie scolded; but never mind, she don't mean half she says. I'll have to go back now, for she's calling; but if you'll come some day when mamma is home, she'll give you work. And here"—putting her hand into her pocket and bringing out a silver piece; "papa gave it to me last night, and I want you to take it and buy yourself a shovel."

Such a vision of childish loveliness—the little face flushed, the big brown eyes beaming with sympathy, looking out from a frame-work of golden curls! Jack was dazed for a moment, and took mechanically the 25 cents she held out to him.

"I don't want to take your money," he said at last; "you will want to use it yourself."

May shook her curly head. "No, I won't; papa will give me more to-night, and—"

Here the calls, "Miss May! Miss May!" grew nearer and nearer, and before the sentence was finished the nurse had reached them, seized the little girl angrily by the hand, and led her away.

Jack watched her until they entered the house, and then turned his attention to the silver piece. It wouldn't buy the coveted shovel, but somehow it seemed to put new heart into him, and that was worth more than the money.

After some deliberation he decided to try his fortune once more, and turned into another street. Presently he reached a small wooden house, and soon struck a bargain with a plump old lady, who stood at the window and watched him all the time. It was pretty hard work, for Jack was a little fellow, and he had to rest a good many times; but at last it was done, and he felt fully rewarded as he handed back the shovel, and received in return a bright silver dime.

Success brings success; the neighboring sidewalk was ready for him at the same price, but it was pitch-dark, and long after the time appointed to meet Polly before he finished. He was almost afraid she had not waited for him; but, yes, there she was, close to the window, looking for him eagerly in the crowd of passers-by. Polly had to take the money in her own hands and count it over several times before she could realize he had earned so much in one day. Very small her earnings seemed—only five cents—to lay beside such a mine of wealth, but she too had a day's adventure, and this is what she told Jack as they walked along.

Scarcely any one had heeded the little girl's voice. She had become so discouraged as the afternoon wore on that she had almost decided to give up and go home. While she was waiting on the curb-stone for a break in the steady stream of vehicles to cross over, she heard a cry, and turning saw a child standing, as if confused by the crowd, sobbing bitterly. She was without hat or sacque, shivering with cold, her long fair hair streaming in the wind, and except that occasionally a gentleman on his way home from business looked at her curiously, and said, "A lost child," seemed unnoticed by the careless throng.

At length a tall, grim-looking lady stopped and asked the cause of her tears.

"My doggy ran out of the door," sobbed she, "and I went after him to catch him, but he went too fast, and now he's lost, and I can't find my way home again;" and then followed a fresh flood of tears.

"And where is your home?"

But the child was too frightened and confused to give any idea; she only knew she lived in a house by a park, and nothing more definite could be drawn from her.

"Humph!" said the lady, "some neglected baby given over to the care of nurses! I see nothing for it but to put her in charge of the nearest policeman."

This seemed to strike the little girl with fresh terror, and she broke out into wild cries of distress: "I am not naughty; I will not go with a policeman," and darting out into the street, would certainly have been trampled down by the horses if Polly had not caught her.

Polly took off her shawl and wrapped it around the shivering child. She was too tired for questions, so Polly made up her mind to take her home and get her mother's advice as to what it was best to do. She lifted her in her arms, and staggered across the street; but the burden was heavy, and the walk to the tenement-house long, so it was quite dark before she reached there. Mrs. Carr, the children's mother, was a kind-hearted English woman, who had once filled a far different station in life, and she received the little girl tenderly, and bade Polly go out and find Jack that he might give the notice at the different police stations at once.

"I had better see her myself first," said Jack, as they climbed the tenement stairs, for it had taken Polly some time to tell the story. "There are always so many lost children, and they will want to know how she looks. Did she tell you her name?"

"She says it is Fleming," answered Polly, "and she is so pretty, with curly hair, and such nice clothes—all white from head to foot. My! I guess her mother must be rich."

Jack opened the door. Their mother met them with a caution to be quiet—the little guest had fallen asleep. They passed into an adjoining room, and there, reposing on an old ragged sofa, Jack saw his little friend of the morning! Mrs. Carr and Polly were at a loss to understand his cry of pleasure, much less May's look of recognition as she slowly opened her eyes.

"It is the snow boy!" she cried, with delight. "You know where I live; and oh, you will take me back again to my own papa and mamma!"

Jack was very tired and hungry, but he did not wait for the bowl of bread and milk which his mother had put on the table before him. Making the necessary explanations as speedily as possible, he rushed down-stairs and in the direction of Mr. Fleming's house. With very different feelings from those of the morning he ascended this time the broad steps which led to the doorway, and sent word that he had news of the missing child. The household was in great confusion, servants running here and there in excitement, for Mr. Fleming had just come in from a fruitless search.

"Are you sure it is my little daughter?" he asked, anxiously, when he had met Jack. "I can scarcely bear a fresh disappointment."

But Jack's story was very clear. The events of the morning were soon told, and before he was half through, the carriage had been ordered, and Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, with Jack, were on their way to their lost darling.

During the journey Jack was asked many questions, and almost unconsciously to himself had divulged the best part of his history, with a full account of his mother's widowhood and exertions for her children, and even some of the morning's conversation and the determination to find work for the shawl.

It would be quite impossible to describe the meeting between May and her parents—how Mrs. Fleming held her in her arms as if she would never let go again, and Mr. Fleming stood guard over them, as if he were afraid he might lose them both. Everybody laughed and cried and laughed again, until at last May's mamma wrapped her up in a great fur cloak, and Mr. Fleming prepared to carry her down-stairs.

"I never shall forget this," he said, wringing Jack's hand, as they stood at the carriage door. "You will hear from me very soon."

It was Christmas-eve, and the tea-kettle was singing cheerily in the fire-place of Mrs. Carr's apartment. Jack, in his comfortable suit of clothes, presented a very different appearance from the boy of three weeks ago. Polly was in the act of hanging up her stocking, "just to see how it would seem for once," when there came a loud rap at the door.

Jack opened the door quickly, and there stood a man with a great wooden chest, directed to Mrs. Carr. Jack's hammer was soon at work, and it did not take long to get the cover off. Inside, right across the top, there was a large doll for Polly, which opened and shut its eyes like those they had seen in the shop, and then a dress for Mrs. Carr, with a hat and jacket to match. Below were packages of tea, coffee, sugar, provisions enough to last them a month, their mother said; then some story books again for Polly, and another dress. Bundle after bundle was lifted out, until the bottom was almost reached. But nothing appeared for Jack. He watched each parcel in painful expectancy, and then turned aside with tears in his eyes, too disappointed to speak. At last everything was out. What is this on the very bottom, stuck into a crack of the box, and addressed Master Jack Carr? He seizes it with avidity, and gives vent to his feelings by a long, low whistle. It is nothing less than a receipted bill for a year's tuition in a large boarding-school near the city, with a written agreement by which Mr. Fleming has bound himself to meet all the expenses of the boy's education and support until he shall be of full age to do for himself. "All this to be done"—so reads the paper—"in remembrance of services rendered him and his family which no money can ever repay."

It would be hard to tell which was the happiest of the little family that Christmas morning as they walked to church. Mrs. Carr wore the black shawl wrapped tight around her, which the children had presented in due form, with the full history of its purchase. Polly was resplendent in new hat and jacket, while Jack walked beside them, towering in the proud consciousness this would soon be the full dress of a school uniform. Three thankful hearts joined that morning in the praises; and the "Peace on earth, good-will toward men," had a new and glorious significance to Polly and Jack. —*Harper's Young People.*

The Sunday School.

Paul at Troas.

LESSON 1, SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1885.

Golden Text.—And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul unto them.—Acts 20: 7.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 20: 2-16.

2. And when he had gone over those parts and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece,

3. And there abode three months. And when the Jews laid wait for him, as he was about to sail into Syria, he purposed to return through Macedonia.

4. And there accompanied him into Asia Sopater of Berea; and of the Thessalonians, Aristarchus and Secundus and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of Asia, Tychicus and Trophimus.

5. These going before tarried for us at Troas.

6. And we sailed away from Philippi after the days of unleavened bread, and came unto them at Troas in five days where we abode seven days.

7. And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow, and continued his speech until midnight.

8. And there were many lights in the upper chamber, where they were gathered together.

9. And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep sleep; and as Paul was long preaching, he sunk down with sleep and fell down from the third loft, and was taken up dead.

10. And Paul went down and fell on him, and embracing him, said, Trouble not yourselves, for his life is in him.

11. When he therefore was come up again and had broken bread and eaten, and talked a long while, even till break of day, so he departed.

12. And they brought the young man alive, and were not a little comforted.

13. And we went before to ship, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to take in Paul, for so had he appointed, minding himself to go afoot.

14. And when he met with us at Assos, we took him in and came to Mitylene.

15. And we sailed thence and came the next day over against Chios; and the next day we arrived at Samos, and tarried at Trogyllium; and the next day we came to Miletus.

16. For Paul had determined to sail by Ephesus, because he would not spend the time in Asia, for he hasted, if it were possible for him to be at Jerusalem the day of Pentecost.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When he had gone through those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece (v. 2.) Paul was an inspired apostle. He had special power from God for the doing of his work. Perhaps it was this that enabled him to know that he couldn't do everything in a minute, but that he must take time for thorough work, and must say a thing over and over again, if he would expect it to stick in the minds of his hearers. It is the men who are not inspired who suppose that half-work and hasty work will compass the end of work, and who think that when they have once said a thing to their scholars, there is no need of saying more on that subject.

When a plot was laid against him, and he was about to set sail, he determined to return [by land] through Macedonia (v. 3.) It is a great thing to know when to run from danger, and when to stand and meet it. Often, more courage is needed to run than fight. A bull-dog knows just enough to be always ready for a fight. It takes more than a bull-dog's character to decide when not to fight, and to stand by one's decision,—even if one has to run in order to stand. In a community where duelling is still tolerated, it requires more of the spirit of Paul and less of the spirit of the bull-dog, to decline a challenge. In a community where duelling is not tolerated, but where unnecessary and irritating discussion is, it is easier to conform to the bull-dog's standard than to Paul's in times of temptation to such a discussion. It is not easy to say in advance just when a man should run rather than fight; but it is something for us to all bear in mind, that running often shows courage, where fighting would show cowardice.

Paul intending to depart on the morrow, prolonged his speech until midnight (v. 7.) Closing words are not easily closed. It is said a woman usually puts more into the postscript of her letter, than into the text proper; and that a man commonly makes more of a call after he rises to go than before then. "Farewell appearances" are more numerous than any other exhibits of players and singers; and the prolixity of the last words of those who are sentenced to death, has passed into adage. There is a serious side, as well as a comical one, to this truth. Partings always have their sad aspect. No two persons can ever separate, here on erth, with a certainty as to their next meeting. And this uncertainty it is that gives a touch of pathos to even the most common-place earthly parting. Peculiarly is there a solemnity in the last interview—and every interview may be the last—between a Christian teacher and those whose souls he loves. Your next meeting with your class may be your last, this side of the judgment. Improve it accordingly.

There were many lights in the upper chamber, where we were gathered together. And there sat in the window a certain young man, borne down with deep sleep (vs. 8, 9). Heat and smoke in a close and crowded room are solid obstacles to an intelligent hearing of the gospel, even with an inspired apostle for a preacher. Ventilation is often an important means of grace. That young man who sought it in the window, was doing his best to keep awake, even at the risk of his life. It is not fair to ask so much as that of any man—young or old; or of any woman either. Remember that, preacher and teacher; and see to it that your hearers have fresh air as a help to keeping from sleep, while you are giving them the gospel. I knew a minister who had the valves to all the ventilating pipes in his church center right under his pulpit, and when he noticed sleepy hearers in any part of the house, while he was preaching, he would turn on fresh air to their neighborhood, and so fit them to be wide awake, if not profoundly interested hearers. His example is worthy of mention, as over against the warning we get from the dangers of that badly ventilated room in Troas.

As Paul discoursed yet longer, . . . he fell down from the third story, and was taken up dead. There was not much encouragement to long sermons in that incident. Nor are we to suppose that the sermon in this case was no more than of a proper length because Paul preached it. Inspiration gave Paul the power to know and to declare the truth, but it did not give him grace and wisdom for absolute inerrancy of action. But whether Paul did right or wrong, in his long preaching, there is a bit of encouragements to both preachers and hearers in this little story. Even Paul couldn't keep all his hearers awake, in a badly ventilated room, with an extra long service. That is cheering to a preacher who sees some of his godliest people nodding. And the young man who got all the fresh air that an open window could furnish him, couldn't keep awake till midnight, even to hear the parting words of the best preacher in the universe. That is comforting to drowsy saints; and there are such, as we all know.

He was hastening, if it were possible for him, to be at Jerusalem (v. 16.) It is right to make our plans for the future, and to do the best we can to carry out those plans, even though we are ready to give them all up at any moment at the call of God. Resignation is not shiftlessness. Submission of the will implies having a will which can be submitted. The Christian who is readiest to stop work, and to lay down his life, when God would have him quit working and living, is the Christian who is most zealous and determined in his life-work while he is at it. A locomotive can run over a down-grade faster than a gravel-car can; and it can come to a dead stop half way down, as the other cannot. The very steam which enables the locomotive to stop, is the force which gives it its added propelling power. Look ahead to your Jerusalem, and plan to be there on time, even while you are stopping, or running, by the way, as Providence indicates to be your duty.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

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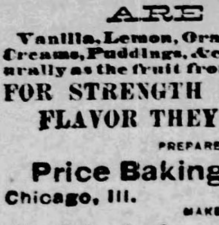

As a table delicacy very few things are superior to Ridge's Food. Recipes accompany each can for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, etc., and, unlike many preparations, the "little ones" need not be denied when the desert comes, but may eat their fill. It is safe and nourishing, being a concentrated preparation of wheat thoroughly steam-cooked in its manufacture. Sold by Druggists. In cans, four sizes, 35c., 65c., $1.25 and $1.75. No. 4 the cheapest for families. WOOLRICH & CO., on label.

Potatoes should be cooked with their jackets on. They should not be peeled. The skin has been purposely made of a corky nature to retain the juices and valuable principles of the vegetable, and should carefully be guarded from any injury by cutting or scraping. A chemical analysis shows that the water used to boil a pound of peeled potatoes, contained, afterward 17 grains of carbonate of potash. This is a foolish waste.

A Baking Powder Trick.

All kinds of schemes and tricks are resorted to by unprincipled persons to obtain unfair advantages over their neighbors. The latest and most dishonest of these that has come to our notice is one by which certain manufacturers of baking powder have sought to prejudice customers against the use of other brands that have an established reputation as the best and purest in the market, for the purpose of introducing their own. Their method, we are informed, is to heat a can of baking powder of a well known brand over a lamp or stove, when, if there is a gas given off having the odor of ammonia, the powder is condemned as being made of ammonia and unfit for use. The prejudice of the unsuspecting are thus excited against the baking powder submitted to the so called test, and the grocer who has a quantity of it on hand suffers a serious loss in consequence.

If the intelligent consumer will stop a moment to think, she will readily perceive that this "test," if successful, proves nothing but the superiority of the baking powder tested. The aim of all baking powder makers is to produce an article that shall most readily, under use, give off its leavening gas. The powder that does this with a moderate heat, at the same time evolving the largest quantity, is scientifically the best.

There is probably not an article prepared for food that cannot be manipulated to prove that something is wrong about it; and when a person goes into a kitchen or before a housekeeper who is not to be presumed to understand chemical relations, and performs an experiment of even the simplest character, it is not difficult to impress one that something awful is the matter. As to baking powders, we could suggest a dozen tests that would be as ridiculous in giving a fair idea of their relative merits to an uninstructed mind as the one here mentioned.

The true domestic value of a baking powder consists in its purity, wholesomeness and leavening power. It is only the chemist, with his chemical appliances, who can determine these qualities, scientifically and exactly. Aside from this, the best test of a baking powder is to try it in making bread, and see which makes the most and the best. To this practical test all the established brands have been put, and housekeepers have very generally made up their minds which they prefer, and the tricksters will find ultimately that a brand that has been a household favorite for years will not be displaced by reason of any tricks which they may know.

To get the full flavor of dried or evaporated peaches, they should first be allowed to soak for at least three hours, then cook them slowly; when they are almost done add the sugar, then set them away and let them get perfectly cold. If not used until the second day they will be still better, as they will absorb the sugar and be much richer apparently.

Nothing Made in Vain.

We are told that nothing was made in vain; but what can be said of the fashionable girl of the period? Isn't she maiden vain? Hood's Sarsaparilla is made at Lowell, Mass., where there are more bottles of it sold than of any other Sarsaparilla or blood purifier. And it is never taken in vain. It purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and gives new life and vigor to the entire body. 100 doses $1.

Prof. Mattieu Williams finds that oatmeal porridge is greatly improved by being made some days before it is required, then stored in a closed jar, brought forth and heated for use. The change effected is just that which theoretically may be expected—viz: a softening of the fibrous material and a sweetening due to the formation of sugar.

The beverage of the Orient is tea, of which there are scores of kinds. It is served several times a day at the hotels, and in the native stores of China and Japan, as a necessary hospitality, whether you purchase or not. Mocha coffee answers the same purpose throughout the entire Levant and Greece, being served in very tiny cups.

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It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

☞Its purpose is SOLELY for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does ALL it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

☞For the cure of Kidney Complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

For the Blade Farm.

THE PLOUGHBOY.

BY CALCIUM FLINT.

He springs from bed at break of day
And quickly builds the kitchen fire;
Goes out and feeds his horses hay
And oats to their full hearts' desire;
With ready, deft and willing hands
He smooths their glossy coats of hair
And dons their working garb which stands
The ordeal of constant wear.

And, when the morning meal is done,
With head erect and steps elate,
He leads his noble steeds along,
Down through the old time-ridden gate;
And in the dug-out oaken trough,
Hard by the ancient living well
They eagerly the fluid quaff,
As if 'twere in a fairy dell.

Then to the waiting fields away
Where plow and fixtures ready wait;
And through the tedious summer day,
With slow, unchanging, prosy gait,
He walks along the new road bed,
Which seems by constant sameness old,
With one continual, silent tread,
Until the dinner bell is tolled.

And when the swinging line is caught
And held beneath the turning earth,
The rustic plowboy falters not
To give some new idea birth,
But frees it quickly, knowing well
His angered cost who brooks delay;
Then on again, with weapon fell,
He overthrows the walls of clay.

And then the young philosopher
Gives evidence of prudent thought,
And may be not on us confer
The blessing his quick mind hath wrought?
For thus o'er obstacles we meet
In changeful life's uneven way
Each victory may be complete
And crowned with pleasure's sunny ray.

La Crosse, Wis.

Answers to Inquiries.

J. W. COLEMAN, Pike Co., Ind.:—Write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Information Wanted.

CORN.—Which is most nutritious (if there be any difference) white flint corn or yellow? Also, which produces the greatest revenue to the producer?—C. O. WATSONS, Glen Castle, N. Y.

1. Where and at what price can I get a good book on agriculture for general reference for a young farmer? 2. Will cabbage bred on new ground? 3. Should onion seed be sown broadcast or in rows? 4. How early should onion seed be sown in this latitude? 5. Where can I get and at what price, Greeley's "What I Know About Farming?"—E. E. EASDALE, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In answer to questions 1 and 2, write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.

Hot Beds.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I notice in a recent number of the BLADE some inquiries about hot beds. I have had several years experience in growing early plants, and although I do not know all about the business, I may, perhaps, throw some light upon the subject. I get the manure for bottom heat on the ground near where I want the beds any time during the winter, throwing it in small heaps so it will not heat, using fresh stable manure just as it comes from the stables. The trash used in bedding usually furnishes about the right proportion of coarse material. As early in the spring as practicable I throw the manure together in large heaps so that it will heat. In three or four days I poke it all over, mixing the hot and the cooler portions thoroughly. In a few days it will again get very hot, and if not ready to make the beds it must be again forked over. When ready to make the beds—which I do as soon as tolerably fair weather occurs—I dig a shallow pit eight feet wide and as long, or rather two feet longer, than I want my bed, and about a foot deep. Into this I spread the manure evenly and tread firmly, moistening it if very dry, and adding coarse litter if I think the manure too strong, mixing the whole mass very thoroughly, so that it will heat uniformly. I find fifteen to eighteen inches of manure well tramped sufficient for my purposes—growing early cabbage and tomato plants, and one foot sufficient for sweet potato plants. I make my frames or boxes of common "shiplap" stuff, though anything will do that will make a good tight frame,—five feet nine inches by any desired length, generally nine or twelve feet long; ten or twelve inches high in front and eight inches high at back. Place this frame on the manure bed, which if made as directed will have a foot of margin all around it. Throw in six inches of good soil, and put on the sash. In a day or two the heat will begin to raise, and care must be used not to put in the seed—especially sweet potatoes—until the heat subsides to about the temperature of new milk, or till the hand will not be uncomfortably hot if thrust into the dirt. Raise the sash at the back or highest side to allow the excessive heat to pass off. Plant seeds in drills four inches apart, and cover very lightly; water well with tepid water, close the sash, and if your seed is good your plants will be up in a few days. Examine the bed now and then to see if the heat is too great, and if so raise a sash at the back side of frame; the front side being lower the heat will not escape there so well.

To give all the details of the after-care of the plants, etc., would take too much space. Use common sense. The usual mistake is too much heat. Give fresh air whenever you can without danger of a chill. In case of a norther throw some old carpet or something over the sash and bank up around the frame with manure. I use glazed sash for earliest beds, but for later ones would just as soon have have muslin. To use muslin I make a frame three feet wide by six feet long and tack on muslin oiled with linseed oil in which a little resin has been dissolved. These frames being light, I fasten them down to the box to keep the wind from throwing them about.

I sow seed quite thickly in first seed bed, transplanting while quite small into larger and milder beds, and on these later beds I use the muslin sashes. Also on sweet potatoes, which it is not necessary to start very early. If any interested reader fails to get from this brief letter the information he desires, if he will address me I will gladly give him or her any assistance in my power.—W. HESTER, Vanmeter, Iowa.

Rearing Wild Turkeys.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

With your permission I will give my experience of the past two years raising turkeys crossed with the wild breed. In the winter of 1881, Mr. T. G. Brossius, of Tiffin, whose articles on sweet potato culture and other topics have occasionally appeared in this department, while stopping with a Mr. Shilling, near St. Joe, Ind., noticed a full-blooded wild gobbler among the tame turkeys on the premises, and upon inquiry as to how he came there learned that the children had caught him in the woods the summer previous, when quite small, and raised him with the tame ones at home. Mr. Brossius succeeded in buying him, also a tame hen turkey of Mr. Shilling, and brought the pair home. The next summer he raised a fine drove of half breeds, which, on account of their large size, beauty of plumage and general superiority to any of the domestic breeds, found ready sale at a good price for breeding purposes. The next year, surrounding circumstances not being favorable for the turkey business, Mr. B. sold the old pair to the writer and it proved the most profitable investment we ever made in that line. For prolific breeding we believe their equal is seldom found, as in the three seasons since they were brought from Indiana the hen has produced 51, 54 and 57 eggs, respectively. Both the past years we raised from 35 to 40 half breeds, besides sharing a sitting of eggs each season with neighbors, and it was done too, with less trouble than we ever had with half the number of any of the domestic breeds.

The turkey, in its wild state, is of course very much hardier than any of our tame breeds, and in crossing the two we have the advantages of this hardiness, a marked increase in size and many other good points belonging to the wild species which always seem to predominate in the hybrids to a great degree. If, however, hardiness alone were all that could be gained by hybridizing, I would advise all who possibly can procure it, to introduce a wild one or a half breed, or even a quarter-breed into their flock, and they can not help but be pleased with the result. In our experience we have never lost a single one of the hybrids, either young or old, by disease; neither have I ever heard of any dying, even where chickens were dropping off all around them with the dread cholera. I sometimes think they must be absolutely proof against disease, or they would not escape one as contagious as cholera. Its ravages among the tame breeds are sometimes almost as great as among chickens.

Our flock this year, numbering some 40, is a sight worth coming a good distance to see—all fine, large, healthy birds, and most of them, to all appearance, pure types of the wild breed, having the beautiful brown plumage, tinged slightly with purple, and a genteel or proud sort of a mien seems to characterize their movements that does not belong to the domestic breeds. The largest of the gobblers weighs now 20 pounds and the smallest but little less; the hens ten to fourteen pounds.

When speaking of the prolific breeding qualities of these turkeys, I forgot to state that a hen, the progeny of the old pair, which we sold to a neighbor last spring, made for herself a record which I believe is almost, if not altogether unprecedented, having produced the past summer the seemingly incredible number of 75 eggs. If any reader doubts this, and requests it, I will have the neighbor who is a BLADE reader and a truthful man, make the statement over his own signature in these columns.

Now if any other BLADE people have had experience in this line it would interest the writer of this and no doubt many others to hear the result of his or her experiments, through this department.—C. M. KEMP, Tiffin, Ohio.

Lambs for Market.

A writer in the New York *Herald* says: "So far as my experience goes, there is no more trouble in raising an early lamb than a late one. In fact, our earliest lambs are almost almost invariably our best lambs. I would rather have lambs come in January and February than in April and May, and if I could have them earlier I should prefer it. Merino ewes will take earlier in the autumn than the English breeds of mutton sheep. For this reason, if for no other, I should select common Merino ewes, or at any rate ewes having more or less Merino blood in them. There are other reasons why I should select such ewes. There are more of them in the country, and they can be obtained cheap. They are healthy, hardy, thoroughly acclimated, and will stand rougher treatment than the English mutton sheep. They are smaller, eat less, and occupy less room in winter quarters. They bear crowding better than the large English sheep—or rather they will suffer less, for it is a mistake to keep any sheep in too close quarters. Common Merino ewes, like Jersey cows, when well fed give rich milk; and if you want early fat lambs for the butcher, the mothers, no matter what breed you may select, must have plenty nutritious food."

Mellow Culture for Wheat.

A statement was made by Mr. Vanderhoof at the Elmira Farmers' club, as reported in the *Husbandman*, in proof of the value of fine pulverization of the soil for wheat, which we have so often recommended and which was affected by rolling a portion of the field immediately after plowing, then harrowing and rolling again until very thorough tillage was secured. This treatment was given to two acres in a six-acre field, all sown with wheat on the same day. The rest of the field had the usual treatment. The finely pulverized portion gave more than twice as much in product per acre as the rest of the field. There is no doubt that a well-mellowed soil often insures the full germination of the seed, when on cloddy or imperfectly pulverized ground much of it will fail to grow, and this result may make an important difference in the crop. The thorough intermixture of manure and other ingredients has also a very useful effect on growth.

Low Heads for Apple Trees.

In the Northwest it is indispensable that apple trees should be headed low, because the low branching shades and protects the trunks from the hot sun and prevents the bodies from being scalded or injured on the south side of the trees, thus insuring for the trees a longer and more productive life. Then again when they are trimmed so low, fruit can be gathered more readily and with half of the expense. The apples can be picked by hand from the ground, which in itself is a matter of a good deal of moment as it prevents the bruising of the fruit. Mr. Peter M. Gideon, the father of apple culture in Minnesota, heads all of his trees low. It is surprising to what an extent the branches of the trees protect the trunks from the hot sun, and we expect for that matter they afford a protection in like manner from the sleet, and cold frosts of winter.

Salt on Manure Piles.

Throwing salt on the manure pile is an excellent plan at any season of the year. In summer it attracts moisture and prevents burning of the manure. In winter it prevents severe freezing, and thus causes the manure to heat more readily. But the salt will probably dissolve some of the fertility of the manure, which should be spread on the ground as soon as possible so that the plant food may be absorbed in the soil.

The Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers; it is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap and convenient for use, and will not rub off.

News of the Week.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the Nicaraguan treaty, with Pres. Arthur's message to the Senate in regard to it. The treaty provides for the construction, maintenance and control of an inter-oceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. It is to be a government and not a corporation enterprise. The United States government will furnish the capital required for the construction of the canal, and both governments will own and control the waterway. The United States will have full power to select the route and entrance works, and to arrange all the practical details of construction, establishment of railway and telegraph lines, and the location of all necessary engineering works. At the same time the United States will assume the responsibility of defending the territory through which the canal passes.

Article 2 provides there shall be a perpetual alliance between the United States of America and the republic of Nicaragua, and the former agree to protect the integrity of the latter. The canal is to be constructed to admit vessels of the largest size commonly used in commerce. For the purpose of carrying out the treaty Nicaragua agrees to give the United States the free use of lake Nicaragua, furnish free of cost all spaces necessary for the construction, maintenance and use of the canal, and for future enlargement, wherever located, required for the use of a business canal, including a railway from one terminal canal to the other, substantially parallel to and near the bank of the canal and along the southern shore of lake Nicaragua, together with telegraph line, should the United States decide to construct either said railway or telegraph line, or both, which shall be regarded for all purposes of this treaty as part of the canal so long as they are maintained.

Article 5 says: The work is to be declared one of public utility, and for the purposes of building and operating the canal, railway and telegraph line, the republic of Nicaragua undertakes to expropriate lands belonging to individuals. Any private property and real estate actually held by individuals or corporations, which shall be taken or used by the United States for the construction of the canal or its accessories or for their maintenance, shall be so taken upon condemnation and appraisement of value of such property. The government of the United States will pay the owners thereof the value fixed by a commission of assessors, comprising three members, one of whom is to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the President of Nicaragua, the third to be chosen by these two jointly. The United States, or a board of managers hereafter provided for as the case may be, shall have the right to take from the public lands of Nicaragua any materials whatever needed for the construction, preservation, maintenance, or use of the canal and of its ports, dependencies, accessories and equipments. When materials are taken from private land, the United States or said board of managers shall enjoy in their use all the rights of the Republic of Nicaragua enjoys by law and usage.

Article 7 sets aside a strip of land two and a half miles in width, the middle of which coincides with the middle line of the canal, and where the railroad must necessarily pass outside this strip, another strip a quarter of a mile each side the railroad line is also set aside.

Article 8 provides that no customs tolls or other taxes of any kind shall be levied by Nicaragua upon any vessel passing the canal, it being the intent of this agreement that vessels, their cargoes, passengers, baggage and crew, shall pass the canal free of any charge other than that imposed upon them by the two owners of the work. Nicaragua can provide a police force to prevent smuggling, the cost of which shall be paid by canal merchandise loaded or unloaded in any part of the canal or its accessories coming from or destined to Nicaragua, and intended for sale, which shall pay duties for exportation and importation fixed by the revenue laws of Nicaragua.

Article 12 provides that all articles necessary for the construction or repair of the canal or any of its accessories shall be imported free of duty or tax of any kind.

Article 13 says that for and in consideration of the preceding articles the United States of America agree to furnish money to build said canal and its accessories, including, if found advisable, said railway and telegraph lines, together with all docks, locks, machine shops, annex, machinery, feeders, etc., it being the intent of this agreement that the United States of America shall do the building and complete the canal and everything appertaining thereto, for the safe and speedy passage of vessels hereinbefore described, and for through communication between ocean and ocean, and such loading and repairing as may be necessary at their sole cost and without expense to the government of Nicaragua.

Article 14. The United States shall have exclusive control of the construction of the canal, railway and telegraph line, if the same be built, and shall be invested with all rights and powers necessary thereto. The management, care and protection of the canal and its accessories, if built, under the general supervision of the two governments, shall be entrusted to a board of managers, which shall consist of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States, and three by the Republic of Nicaragua. This board, to be designated as soon as the canal is ready for traffic, shall determine questions by majority vote. The chairman of the board shall be one of the members appointed by the President of the United States, and designated as chairman by him, and in case of a tie the chairman shall have an additional vote. This board shall be entrusted with the general executive management of the canal and accessories, and shall fix tolls and provide rules and regulations for the management thereof. Their action, however, at all times, to be subject to the joint direction of the presidents of the two republics, which they are bound implicitly to obey. The United States agrees to begin work within two years, and finish it within ten years from the beginning.

Article 22. The United States will aid by their good offices, if desired, in securing a union of the five Central American republics under one representative government; and the reorganization of said republics in one nationality being accomplished, the Central American republics shall have the same rights and bear the same obligations as Nicaragua has and bears by virtue of this treaty.

Article 23 provides for a loan to the Nicaraguan government of $4,000,000 to complete certain railways, improve the navigation of the river San Juan, so as to aid the construction of the canal, the money to be repaid with three per cent. interest in net revenues of the canal. Neither of the parties can in any way dispose of their share in the canal.

THE MESSAGE.

Following is the President's message accompanying the Nicaragua treaty to the Senate:

"I transmit herewith to the Senate for consideration, with a view to ratification, the treaty signed December 1, with the Republic of Nicaragua, providing for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the territory of that state. Negotiation for this treaty was entered upon under the conviction that it was imperatively demanded by the present and future political and material interests of the United States. The establishment of a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union is a necessity, the accomplishment of which, however, within the territory of the United States is a physical impossibility. While the enterprise of our citizens has responded to the duty of creating the means of speedy transit by rail between the two oceans, their great achievements are inadequate to supply the most important requisite of a national union and prosperity. For all maritime purposes, the states upon the Pacific are more distant from those upon the Atlantic than if separated by either ocean alone. Europe and Africa are nearer New York, and Asia is nearer to California than are these two great states to each other by sea. Weeks of steam voyage, or months under sail, are consumed in the passage around the Horn, with the disadvantage of traversing tempestuous waters, or risking the navigation of the Straits of Magellan. A nation like ours cannot rest satisfied with such a separation of its mutually dependent members. We possess an ocean border of considerably over ten thousand miles on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and, including Alaska, of some ten thousand miles on the Pacific. Within a generation the western coast has developed into an empire, with a large and rapidly growing population, with vast, but partially developed resources. At the present rate of increase the end of the century will see us a commonwealth of, perhaps, nearly one hundred million inhabitants, of which the West should have a considerably larger and richer proportion than now."

The President briefly adverts to past efforts, by means of surveys, to find a practical route for a ship canal across the Isthmus between the two oceans, all of which, with a single exception have resulted in the discovery of insuperable obstacles to the building of a profitable inter-oceanic canal. The proposed treaty provides for such a canal through the friendly territory of Nicaragua. He invites special attention to the provisions of the treaty itself, as best showing its scope, and continues as follows:

"From respect to the independent sovereignty of the republic through whose cooperation the project alone can be realized, the stipulations of the treaty look to the fullest recognition and protection to Nicaraguan rights in the premises. The United States have no motive or desire for territorial acquisition or political control beyond their present borders, and none such is contemplated by this treaty. The two governments unite in framing this scheme as the sole means by which the work, as indispensible to the one as the other, can be accomplished under such circumstances as to prevent the possibility of conflict between them or interference from without.

"The canal, primarily, is of domestic means of water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific shores of the two countries, which unite for its construction, one contributing territory and the other furnishing money. Recognizing the advantages which the world's commerce must derive from the work, appreciating the benefits of the enlarged use to the canal itself by contributing to its maintenance and by yielding an interest return on the capital invested therein, and inspired by the belief that any great enterprise which insures the general benefit of the world is in some sort a trust for the common advancement of mankind, the two governments have, by this treaty, provided for its possible use by all nations on equal terms, while reserving to the coasting trade of both countries (in which none but the contracting parties are interested) the privilege of favoring tolls.

"The terms of the treaty as to the protection of the canal, while scrupulously confirming the sovereignty of Nicaragua, amply secure that state and the work itself from possible contingencies of the future, which may not be within the power of Nicaragua to meet. From a purely commercial point of view, completion of such a waterway opens the most favorable prospect for the future of our country. The nations of the Pacific coast and South America will, by its means, be brought into closer connection with the Gulf states. The relation of those American countries to the United States is that of a natural market, from which the want of direct communication has hitherto practically excluded us. By piercing the isthmus, heretofore insuperable obstacles of time, sea and distance disappear, and our vessels and productions will enter upon the world's competitive field with decided advantage, of which they will avail themselves. When to this is joined a large coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific states, which must necessarily spring up, it is evident this nation affords even alone an efficient means of restoring our flag to its former place on the seas. Such a domestic coasting trade would arise immediately, for even fishing vessels of both seaboards, which now lie idle in winter months, could then profitably carry goods between eastern and western states.

"The political effect of this canal will be to unite closer states now depending upon railway corporations for all commercial and personal intercourse, and not only cheapen the cost of transportation, but will free individuals from the possibility of unjust discrimination, will bring the European grain markets of demand within easy distance to our Pacific, and will give to manufacturers on the Atlantic seaboard economical access to the cities of China, thus breaking down the barrier which separates the principal manufacturing cities of the United States from the markets of the vast population of Asia, and placing the eastern states of the Union, for all purposes of trade, midway between Europe and Asia.

"In point of time, the gain for sailing vessels would be great, amounting, from New York to San Francisco, to a saving of 75 days; to Hong Kong, of 27 days; to Shanghai, of 34 days; to Calleas, of 52 days. Lake Nicaraugua is 90 miles long, and 40 miles in greatest width. The water is fresh and affords abundant depth for vessels of the deepest draughts. Several islands give facilities for establishing coal stations, supply depots, harbors and slices for repairs. The advantage of this vast inland harbor is evident. The lake is 110 feet above tide water. Set backs, or five intermediate levels, are required for the Pacific end of the canal. On the Atlantic side but five locks or four intermediate levels are proposed. Seventeen and a half miles of the canal lie between the Pacific and the lake. The distance across the lake is 63 miles. From the mouth of the San Carlos (where the canal will leave the San Juan) to the harbor of Greytown, the distance is 36 miles, which it is hoped by new surveys will be shortened ten miles. The total canal excavation would be thus from 43½ to 53½ miles, and the lake and river navigation, amounting to 119 miles by the present survey, would be somewhat increased if the new surveys are successful. From New York to San Francisco by this route for sailing vessels, the time is ten days shorter than by the Panama route."

The President then refers briefly to the pecuniary prospects of the canal, then adds:

"I might suggest many other considerations in detail, but it seems unnecessary to do so. Enough has been said to more than justify the practical ability of the measure. I therefore commit it to Congress in the confident expectation that it will receive approval, and that by appropriate legislation means may be provided for inaugurating the work without delay, after the treaty shall be ratified."

The San Domingo Treaty.

The New York *Herald* publishes the full text of the San Domingo treaty, and says in regard to it: "All commercial advantages are not only retained, but every encouragement given for the introduction of American manufactures and industries. Our legal tender standard of gold and silver is to be the standard of Dominica; and tribunal arbitration is to be constituted for the settlement of every dispute which may arise from such commercial reciprocity. These are some of the intrinsic merits of the treaty, but a greater one is held in view by the administration, inasmuch as the harbor of Samana will eventually become the great coaling station of the European world's new highway of commerce via Nicaragua to the Pacific; and this harbor will, it is believed, under the benefits of such a treaty as now awaits ratification, be also the site of our American colony, not less important than the ones that are to grow up at the either termini of the inter-oceanic canal. That feature of the treaty which proposes to adopt our standard of gold and silver coinage as the Dominican standard, and admit our silver coinage for circulation there, will not only prepare a way for an American interest in St. Domingo, but will be of advantage to our mercantile interests with that country."

Following are portions of the treaty which effect our commerce:

Articles of Dominican production to be admitted free into the United States: Animals alive of all kinds for breeding purposes; asphaltum, barley, beeswax, bones, shells and other animal remains, employed as fertilizers; cocoa, crude and manufactured; coffee, cotton, hemp, sisal, heniquen and other vegetables; textile fibres, dye woods and dye stuffs of all kinds, esparte and other grasses and pulp for the manufacture of paper; fish, fresh, dried salted or smoked; fruits, vegetables and nuts, edibles of all kinds; hides and skins, undressed, whether dried, salted or pickled; hide ropes; honey; india rubber and gutta percha, crude and the milk of the same; indigo; leather; old scrap; meat, fresh, whether beef or mutton; minerals and ores; molasses; palm or cocoanut oil; rock salt; sponges; sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color; tallow; tobacco, in leaf; wood and lumber of all kinds.

Schedule B—Articles of Dominican production to be admitted into the United States at a reduction of 25 per cent. per one hundred: Cordials, in bottles or jugs, consisting of rum, aromatized or sweetened; fruit preserves, fruit jellies and confits; ginger, preserved or pickled; tobacco in twist or manufactured into cigars or cigarettes.

Schedula C.—Articles of production of the United States to be admitted free into the Dominican republic: Ale and beer; animals alive, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses for breeding; asphalt, bitumen, tar, pitch and rosin, crude or refined; biscuits and other food preparation of flour; books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter in all languages; bricks, tiles, artificial stone, terra cotta, slate and asbestos for building; bristles and hair, raw or waste; brooms, brushes and whisks of bristles or brown straw; butter; carriages and wagons; carts, cars and barrows with or without springs; cheese; clocks; coal and fuel of all kinds; cotton, hemp, flax, jute and other vegetable fibres; cotton seed and its products; crucibles and melting pots of all kinds; fertilizers, all kinds, natural or artificial; fish of all kinds, fresh, dried, smoked or salted, or pickled; flour and meal of what ever kind; grain; fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned, dried, pickled, or preserved; gold and silver coin of the United States and bullion, grain of all kinds; hay, hides, skins undressed; houses of wood or iron, complete; ice, iron, steel tools, utensils and implements for agriculture, mining, the arts, industries and science, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, or both, or of iron or steel combined, with other metals or with wood, or with both, including any separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto; iron or steel rails, posts, bars, beams, rafters, pillars, gratings, tubings, pipes, rods and the like, whether wrought or cast, for any construction purposes; iron, pig, cast and scrap; lard; locomotives, railway rolling stock, rails, and all materials for railways and tramways; marble or alabaster in rough or squared; meats of all kinds, fresh, canned, salted or smoked; milk, canned, condensed or preserved; minerals and ores; mineral waters, natural or artificial; molds and patterns for the arts; naptha, paper of all kinds for printing; pens of any metal, not silver or gold; petroleum for illuminating and lubricating purposes; powder and explosives for blasting; printers' inks and types; sewing machines; ship building materials and accessories of all kinds, when used in the construction, equipment or repair of vessels or boats of any kind; shooks, staves, heading, hoops and cooperage of all kinds and wooden boxes for packing steam and power engines, machines and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, for agriculture, irrigation, mining, the arts and industries of all kinds; and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair thereof, or communication of motive power thereto; stone and lime plaster, cement and other earthern substances for building and for use in the arts and industries; stoves, ranges, and furnaces for culinary or manufacturing purposes; straw of all kinds; sulphur and matches; tan-bark, tessels, of wire for all uses; telegraphic wire and telegraphic, telephonic and electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication or illumination; tinware for arts, industries and domestic uses; trees, plants, vines and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation; water pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions; willow-ware and basket-ware; wire, plain or barbed, for fencing, etc., etc.

Schedule D.—Articles of the production of the United States to be admitted into the Dominican Republic at a reduction of 25 per centum from rates of customs now fixed: clothing, cotton goods, fabrics of mixed cotton, wool or linen; furniture, comprising beds, tables, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, desks, toilet tables, wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, and other household furniture, whether plain or upholstered; glassware of all kinds, plain or decorated, including mirrors, gum and gatta percha goods; leather, fine or common, etc.

SHERMAN AND DAVIS.

The St. Louis *Republican* has received from Washington another one of the letters upon which Gen. Sherman based his recent accusations respecting Jeff Davis's position in regard to separate state action, conspiracy, etc., while he was president of the Confederacy. The letter is from Alex. H. Stephens, addressed to Herschel V. Johnson, and is dated Crawfordsville, Ga., April 5, 1864. It opens with reference to a previous letter written to Johnson regarding the habeas corpus act, and says: "If after reading that act the suspending of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases does not attempt to confer upon the President and others under him the power to arrest and to hold persons arrested without proper warrant under oath, a power that they could not exercise without it, then it is useless to say more; and if after reading that letter and the order of Gen. Cooper alluded to in it you are still of the opinion that personal liberty is not jeopardized by it, that no blow is struck by it at the very vitals of liberty, then indeed you would not believe though one were to rise from the dead."

Mr. Stephens then refers to a letter received from Mr. Johnson, in which the latter alludes to Mr. Stephens as being hostile to the administration, and saying he will necessarily be classed with those whose palpable object is to organize a party in opposition to it. Mr. Stephens in reply to this, says: "I allude to these matters for the sole purpose of correcting an erroneous impression on your mind. I assure you I have no antipathy to Mr. Davis, nor am I hostile to him; and if there is an object or intention or wish with any to organize a party in opposition to the administration, I know nothing of it, have heard nothing of it. As to the late movement on the action of Georgia upon the subject of the habeas corpus, and the resolution in relation to the terms upon which peace should be sought, I think I know as much as anybody else. If any one is responsible for it, no one is more so than myself. It is true that those resolutions were not drawn up by me, but they were prepared by Linton after full consultation—prepared at his house, before he went to Milledgeville—and as for Mr. Davis or his administration, they had but little to do with it—nothing in the world, except in so far as they fall within the scope of the point. As stated, they did not rise to the dignity of a moment's serious consideration or thought one way or the other. Greater objects by far were then engrossing my attention, and Linton's too, I think. As for Mr. Davis, I repeat again, I have no feeling of antipathy, much less hostility. What opinions you may think I entertain of him as you intimate, I know not; but I have no hesitancy in stating to you, freely and frankly, and most confidentially, what my opinions of him are. They are much more akin to suspicion and jealousy than of animosity or hate. While I do not, and never have, regarded him as a great man, or statesman on a large scale, or a man of any marked genius, yet I have regarded him as a man of good intentions, weak and vacillating, timid, petulant, feverish, obstinate, but not firm. I am now beginning to doubt his good intentions. I say *doubt*, for after watching him closely, I am not satisfied in my own mind, or arrived at any conclusion, whether some of his shortcomings are to be attributed to weakness or bad purposes. These are my real sentiments, and my reasons for them are these: Since his elevation to power he has changed many of his state rights principles, as in the case of conscription. His whole policy on the organization and discipline of the army is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis that he is aiming at absolute power. Not a word has come from him on military usurpation in the orders for martial law by Bragg and Van Dorn, or the whole system of passports and provost marshals, which is utterly wrong and without authority of law. After all that may be said or written by myself and others against these usurpations, not one word has escaped Mr. Davis showing his disapproval of them. Again, it is well-known that the subject of a dictatorship has been mooted, talked of and discussed in private and in public journals, and that the most earnest advocates of such a course, the virtual doing away with Congress and the constitution, there have been editors near him, right under his nose—editors of journals recognized at that time to be organs of the administration. Now, it seems to me very strange that this should be so, and men holding and advocating such sentiments for months should hold such near relations to him, if such sentiments were distasteful to him. These are bad signs to me; they are not conclusive evidences of bad objects or intentions on his part; they leave me in doubt, but certainly awaken my suspicion and watchful jealousy. They teach me to be on my guard, and they should, in my opinion, put the whole country on their guard. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. But again, I assure you I feel no more hostile to him than I do to you, and great numbers I meet who see no danger in these things. My hostility and wrath (and I have enough of it to burst 10,000 bottles), is not against him, or any man or men, but against the thing, the measure and the policy, which I see is leading us to despotism. If you can understand and appreciate this position and these feelings, then you can understand me; and if you cannot, then you do not understand and cannot; but I trust you do. As to what you say about the administration, one word: I hardly know what idea you attach to this term as used by you. If you mean the cabinet, then they are sustained by neither Congress nor the country, and when their recommendations were rejected by Congress, if they had had any self respect they would have resigned their places. If you mean the acts and messages of Congress, then I am confident not one-tenth of the people of this country approve them. I would stake my head upon the issue that not ten districts in the Confederacy could be carried in a congressional election for a candidate running on the advocacy of the four leading measures of the last Congress, and pledged to sustain them as the settled policy of the country. This cry of sustaining the administration, you will allow me to say, with all due respect to you, is nothing but a stupid cachinnation. Nobody approves it. I heard that Gen. Cobb, in his speech at Milledgeville, said that all these acts of Congress were proper, wise and just, and yet I do know that Gen. Cobb spoke very differently to me about some of them before they were passsed."

The letter is certified to by Gen. Sherman as being a true copy of one loaned to him by Dr. H. C. Robbins, of Creston, Ogle Co., Ills., who was surgeon of the 101st Illinois infantry, and who obtained it on the premises of H. V. Johnson at Sandy Grove, Ga., in the autumn of 1864.

Kansas Prohibitionists.

The Prohibitionists of Kansas, in state convention, adopted a declaration of principles pledging the party to the support of the political candidates who will endeavor to further state and national prohibition; opposing the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment in Kansas, and demanding that the law be made more effective by further legislation; also enters a protest against the National government receiving a single penny of revenue from the liquor traffic, and demands that the state legislature submit to a vote of the people an amendment providing for female suffrage. A state central committee was appointed with power to select a district committee, and the convention adjourned. About 100 delegates were present. The convention was presided over by Delo Walker, of Anderson county, and addressed by ex-Gov. St. John.

Boston Independents voted to continue their organization.

The total Democratic majority on eleven congressmen in Texas is 192,451.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Washington Monument.

The congressional commission to arrange for the dedication of the Washington monument invites, through the medium of the Associated Press, all civil, military and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ceremonies, which will be held at the base of the monument, February 21, 1885. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army, marshal of the day, of the number of persons in such organizations, whereupon he will assign the command to its proper position in the procession to be provided for by the commission.

According to the programme decided upon the morning is to be devoted by the marshal of the day to a concentration of the societies and troops on the grounds. The ceremonies at the monument will begin precisely at 12 o'clock Sen. John Sherman, chairman of the congressional committee, presiding. The programme will be as follows: Music; prayer by Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ church, Alexandria, Va.; remarks by W. W. Corcoran, first vice-president of the Washington Monument society; remarks by the engineer of the joint committee turning over completed structure to the President of the United States; acceptance by the President for the people of the United States and the dedication to the memory of George Washington; music.

The joint commission in charge of the Washington monument submitted to Congress their report, showing its progress during the past year. The report shows the weight of the monument is 81,120 tons, and it has cost $1,187,710, of which Congress appropriated $887,710.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The House having adopted a resolution asking the attorney general's opinion whether the eight-hour law applies to letter carriers, that officer replied as follows:

"To this I make reply I cannot furnish the legal opinion required. The authority of the attorney general to give his official opinion is limited by laws which create and define his office, and will not permit him to give advice either at the call of either house of Congress or Congress itself, but only to the President and heads of executive departments. Early in the government this was established and suggested to the House of Representatives by Atty.-Gen. Wirt. When the department of Justice was created, the law in this respect was not changed. Of course it will be my wish to conform to any request the House of Representatives may make, but such wish I cannot comply with without reversing the law and precedents heretofore established."

Postoffice Clerks.

The bill introduced by Rep. Skinner for the grading and classification of salaries of clerks in all first class postoffices, provides that all clerks except assistant postmasters, cashiers, superintendents, assistant superintendents and money order clerks, shall be divided into five classes—the first class to receive $800; second, $900; third, $1,000; fourth, $1,200; and fifth, $1,500.

The G. A. R. and the Surplus.

Sen. Cockrell reported adversely the petition of members of George Strong post G. A. R., Fairfield, Ia. The petition prayed that the surplus in the treasury be used to make up to soldiers and sailors of the late war the amount lost to them by reason of the depreciation of money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865, which loss amounted to nearly one-half their monthly pay. The petition adds that the United States government is in honor bound to grant this prayer.

Getting Posted.

A resolution was agreed to in the Senate calling on the secretary of state to communicate to the Senate all accessible information regarding the extent and character of the foreign trade of Mexico, the Central and South American states, Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, to include, if possible, a detailed statement of the value and character of manufactured and other articles comprising the imports and exports of such states and islands, and also the share of the United States in the trade of each, and the portion of such imports and exports transported in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

Notes.

Sen. Sherman introduced a bill to pay $703 to each non-commissioned officer and private of the Greely expedition, or their representatives, this sum to be in lieu of commutation of fuel and quarters and extra duty pay.

The Washington *Republican* has information that Sergeant Otto Holtnorth, of the signal corps, was the person who broke into Lieut. Greely's desk and copied Howgate's letter to Greely. Holtnorth, it is said, suspected Greely of complicity in the Howgate frauds, and by this means hoped to obtain evidence against him.

The comptroller of the currency, who is ex-officio commissioner of the Freedman's Saving & Trust company, made his annual report to Congress of the affairs of that company. The total payments made to depositors since the failure of the institution is $1,715,444, or 62 per cent. of the total deposits. The comptroller recommends that Congress make a provision for the payment of 38 per cent. the balance due depositors, which is estimated at $950,000.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

SENATE.—The Dakota bill was temporarily laid aside to permit Beck to continue his remarks on the silver question. Beck characterized as "simply impudent" the recent statement of the comptroller of the currency that the silver coinage law was "unworthy this great nation." No officer of the government had a right to make such a statement to the legislature of the nation. Sherman denied that any officer of the United States had made any attempt to strike down silver, or to discriminate against it. In 1862, when the law referred to was passed, there was no silver dollar in circulation that could be applied to the payment of customs dues, consequently no discrimination had been made against it. The statute spoke of "coin," but there had been in existence no coin except gold, and that was received and paid out. There was no law to require discrimination against gold or compel the payment of silver, and the government had paid to its creditors the kind of money they preferred—not as a matter of right on the part of the creditor, but as a matter of convenience and according to the custom of banks and monied institutions generally. Sherman defended the comptroller, who, he said, had expressed his views like a man. Much demogogism had been thrown around the silver question, but the real question was whether the United States could arrest the march of time and turn the dial backward in an attempt to make gold and silver of equal value. It could not be done. The question for the United States to consider was whether we should go on piling up these silver dollars in our treasury as idle money, or suspend it for a time while considering, in connection with other matters, the mutual relationships of gold and silver. Within a few months he would admit a new administration would come into power, and he commended this question to it. If newspaper accounts were true, his honorable friend from Delaware (Bayard) was to be secretary of the treasury. If so, he would have this question to solve, and if he could solve it it he (Sherman) would follow him with pleasure. He did not anticipate his Democrtic friend would find less difficulty in solving the question than others had found, and he believed the new administration would have to solve it in just the same way that the Republicans would have had to solve it, if the Republican administration were again coming into power. Hill said the treasury had never paid a dollar in silver certificates in making payments at the New York clearing-house. If it did it would be able to pay out every silver dollar in the treasury. After further debate the matter was dropped, and the Dakota bill taken up. The question was on the adoption of Garland's substitute for the bill. On coming to a vote, Garland's substitute was lost by a party vote—yeas 27, nays 31—Democrats voting in the affirmative, Republicans in the negative. The bill was then voted on substantially as it came from the committee on Territories, and passed, also by a party vote—yeas 34, nays 28—Republicans voting in the affirmative, Democrats in the negative.

[The bill now goes to the House. It provides for the division of the territory on the 46th parallel north latitude, the part north of the line to remain a territory, under the name of Lincoln; the people of the southern portion to hold a convention and adopt a constitution not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, which proceedings and constitution shall be reported and submitted to the President of the United States by the Governor of the territory, whereupon the President shall by proclamation declare the new state admitted to the Union. The bill provides elaborate details as to the methods of its execution, and $20,000 is provided for the expenses of the Constitutional convention.]

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution providing for a holiday recess from December 20 to January 5. The bill known as the Reagan substitute to the inter-state commerce bill was read by sections, and numerous amendments offered. Pending a vote on one of these amendments the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the navy, in response to a recent resolution which inquired whether any surveying party had been, or was about to be sent to Nicaragua to survey the route of the proposed canal, and if it had been sent, under what authority of law. The secretary's reply is as follows:

"I have the honor to state that orders have been issued to Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, and Ensign Washington J. Chambers, to visit Nicaragua in order to make a survey of the route for the proposed Nicaragua canal. The orders have been issued in the exercise of the general power of this department, under the President's orders to all officers of the navy, as may be deemed for the public interests. The arrangements which have been made contemplate the revision of the survey made on a former occasion by Civil Engineer Menocal, and an investigation of any change in the route which has been suggested as possibly available for shortening the canal and diminishing its cost. The cost of the arrangement, pay and mileage of the naval officers is expected to be $1,000 as an outfit, and about $1,000 a month during the stay of the party in Nicaragua."

On Vest's motion the letter was laid on the table. He said he wanted to call it up at an early opportunity, with a view of discussing the proposition advanced by the secretary of the navy that the right was vested in any part of the government to order such expedition without action by Congress. A large number of remonstrances against the ratification of the Spanish treaty were presented and referred. Pendleton reported favorably and the Senate passed the bill authorizing the President to suspend the exercise of extra territorial authority of the United States in Tunis when he shall be notified that the republic of France has established proper courts in that territory. The doors being closed, the nomination of McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury was taken up, and Riddleberger continued his speech in opposition to his confirmation. He began reading the last annual report of McCulloch as secretary of the treasury, and incidentally mentioned he should upon its conclusion read two previous annual reports. After an hour's debate consideration of the nomination went over until to-morrow, and Riddleberger gave way for a motion to go into legislative session. Consideration of the naval bill was proceeded with. After debate the bill passed substantially as it came from the committee. In the course of the discussion, Morgan criticised the work of the gun foundry board, and said the people of this country would be astonished if they knew how rich the United States were in every element that went to making the finest steel and greatest guns. American steel, he said, was readily capable of such development as would place it far ahead of any other steel in the world.

HOUSE.—Skinner (N. Y.) introduced a bill for regulating and classifying the salaries of clerks in all first class postoffices. Referred. The House then resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted the amendment offered by O'Hara, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another shall receive the same treatment and be afforded the same facilities as those furnished any other person holding a ticket of the same class, without discrimination. The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas 140, nays 127. Crisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons. Smalls (S. C.) opposed the amendment, and said he was glad that it was offered by a member from Georgia. Colored men and women did have trouble in traveling through that state. They had a car in Georgia which was called a second-class car. A colored man traveling from Washington to New Orleans, when he came to the state of Georgia, was compelled by persecution, or force, to go into this "Jim Crow" car. He thought the good sense of members of the House would vote down the amendment, especially the good sense of those Democrats who were saying, "We are going to be the best friend of the colored man." He hoped gentlemen who said "This great good man, Cleveland, will do good to the colored man," would not stand up for the "Jim Crow" car of Georgia. [Applause on the Republican side.] Herbert advocated the amendment. If adopted, the whole provision would mean exactly what the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina (O'Hara) would mean, without the words "without discrimination." These words had been inserted simply for the purpose of making the amendment odious and exciting political prejudice. He objected to any law which required common carriers to put colored and white people in the same car. What was proper was to give them equal accommodation in separate cars. There was no disposition on the part of Southern Democrats to deny that all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition, were entitled to equal facilities and equal accommodation while traveling on the same class tickets as other men. O'Hara regretted that the color question had arisen in this debate. He held that no matter whether a man was black or white he was an American citizen, and the aegis of the great Republic ought to be spread over him. Public sentiment and the progress of the nineteenth century stared Congress in the face, and it was too late for Congress to legislate on the question of color. His amendment appealed to the good sense and patriotism of Congress; all it asked was that when the House was protecting the property of men and protecting dumb brutes, it should give voice and expression to protection to all American citizens. [Applause on the Republican side.] He did not believe there was a single railroad in the land which desired to foster any discrimination. Breckenridge offered as a substitute for Crisp's amendment an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers, as they may deem best for the public comfort or safety, and that nothing in this act shall be understood as relating to transportation between points wholly within the limits of one state. Breckenridge said he did not wish to see the rights of colored men limited or restricted in the slightest degree. One objection he had to the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Crisp) was it spoke of colorad people as contra-distinguished from white people. Gentlemen were mistaken; they thought the Southern people wished to abridge the rights of the colored man under law, but if Congress prevented the assorting of passengers from the standpoint of public convenience and safety, it infused the social question into a commercial question. Reed expressed his pleasure at seeing the question changed from one of color into one of assortment. The House, which had determined to pursue these "robber barons," had before it a plain question, whether it would, by enactment, confer upon the same barons the privilege of assorting their passengers, and certainly some treasury regulations must be adopted as to the method of assortment. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Were men to be assorted on the ground of size, or on the moustache ground, or on the beard basis? [Laughter.] He objected to having these "robber barons" assort their passengers on any fanciful basis they might undertake to set up. [Laughter.] Reagan said the gentleman from Maine (Reed) might make himself humorous about "assortment." It was the custom of railroad conductors to assort passengers in Maine and everywhere else. If the gentleman from Maine went to a train accompanied by a lady he would not be admitted to the ladies' car. Reed denied that was true of Maine. Reagan, proceeding, said a drunken man would not be admitted to the ladies' car. Did the gentleman desire that a conductor should be prohibited from using that discretion? He (Reagan) attached no importance to the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina. It adopted no new principle, and his only objection to it was it had not been considered by the committee, and was not connected with the regulation of transportation of freight. It had been voted in for the purpose of defeating the bill by appealing to the sentiment of men who would vote upon sentiment and forget the object of the amendment. Reed expressed his sympathy with the solemn way in which the gentleman from Texas had treated the manner in which he (Reed) had attacked the pending proposition. There was nothing in that mistake dreaded so much as ridicule. The absurdity of the proposition being pointed out it was left full of holes. After further debate, Breckenridge's amendment was adopted as a substitute for Crisp's amendment—yeas 138, nays 127—and Crisp's amendment, as so amended, was agreed to—yeas 137, nays 131. Mills offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging or receiving from any person who is to be conveyed from one state or territory to another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled. The amendment was adopted—yeas 139, nays 121. Goff moved to amend by adding to the provision adopted on motion of Breckenridge, the words "provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color." Agreed to—yeas 141, nays 103. Goff moved to reconsider and lay on the table, pending which Reagan moved to adjourn. Carried.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

SENATE.—Among the memorials presented was one by Hoar from the Woman's Suffrage association of Pennsylvania, protesting against the admission of Dakota on a constitution made by men alone, and denying suffrage rights to women. Hoar, in presenting it, said that while he favored woman suffrage, he thought it unwise in the present temper of Congress for advocates of that cause to oppose the admission of a new state on the grounds set forth, because when the territories of Wyoming and Washington shall call for admission, the exercise of suffrage by women in those territories may be advanced as an argument against their admission. Vest submitted a joint resolution declaring that without the consent or authority of Congress, the proposed Nicaragua surveying expedition ordered by the secretary of the navy was illegal, and directing that the secretary shall not enforce the orders issued on the subject until definite and final action by Congress on the resolution. On Hale's objection, the resolution went over one day, Vest saying he would call it up to-morrow, as the expedition was under orders to sail from New York Saturday, and prompt action was necessary. Sherman called up and the Senate passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for erecting a statute to the memory of Gen. Lafayette. Among the bills introduced were two by Mr. Van Wick, one to increase the pension of widows and dependant relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the other to grant pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers who served three months during the war of the rebellion referred. The Senate, in secret session, confirmed the nomination of Hugh McCulloch to be secretary of the treasury, and a number of postmasters, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed consideration of the inter state commerce bill. Several amendments were offered and agreed to. Horr offered an amendment to add to Barksdale's amendment the words, "Provided, such separation shall not be made on the basis of race or color." Horr said he offered the amendment for the purpose of enabling his Democratic friends to relieve themselves from all further embarrassment on this subject. During the recent campaign the Democratic party had taken the position it was preeminently the party which sought to befit and elevate the negroes of the country; yet upon the first occasion when Democrats had a chance to emphasize their position in regard to the colored race they had "jumped the track." He wanted them to show the country they meant what they said. The debate then branched off to a discussion of Herbert's

Worth Thinking Of.

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It alleviates even the most desperate cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and the only chance for restoration to health.
It breaks up a cold, and stops a cough more speedily, certainly, and thoroughly than any other medicine.
It spares mothers much painful anxiety about their children, and saves the little ones' lives.
It cures all lung and throat diseases that can be reached by human aid.

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It expels the mucus from the throat and the air passages of the head, and cleanses the mucous membrane.
It allays inflammation, puts a stop to tickling in the throat and coughing, and enables the patient to rest.
It heals sore throat, reduces the swollen tonsils, and restores natural tone to the affected vocal cords.
It soothes to natural and refreshing slumber, during which Nature regains strength to combat disease.
It clears out and heals diseased air cells in the lungs, and helps Nature to repair the waste made by the corrosion of pulmonary disease.
It puts a stop to the cankerous decay of Catarrh.

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Because it is prepared from the purest forms of the drugs employed in it, chemically combined by a process of such perfection and accuracy as would be unattainable, even by the most skillful pharmacist, dealing with small quantities.
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Because it is an active curative agent, that must be taken by drops, as prescribed in the directions accompanying each bottle, and not a mere palliative syrup that may be swallowed by mouthfuls.

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It is everywhere recommended by reputable druggists, who know, from conversations with their patrons, and from their own experience, how almost magical are its effects for good.
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proposition, and many parliamentarians on both sides presented their views as to the best method of untangling the parliamentary knot into which the House had twisted itself. Herbert moved to close the debate on Herr's amendment and the pending section. Keifer raised a point of order against the motion. The Speaker said the question was a very important one, and there were no rules or precedents to guide him to a decision. He would therefore submit the question of order to the House. The House decided—yeas 151, nays 87—that the motion was in order. The motion to close debate was then agreed to without division. Herr's amendment was lost—yeas 115, nays 120. The subject finally went over, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Produce exchange of New York City urging immediate and definite action in regard to the Spanish treaty. Referred. The Senate passed a bill making March 4 in presidential inauguration years a legal holiday in the district. Bills introduced and referred: By Gibson—To transfer the United States barracks at New Orleans to the United States Agricultural college for educational purposes; also, to authorize the building of a shell road from Baton Rouge, La., to the national cemetery. By Sabine—To provide for the erection of a public building at Stillwater, Minn., at an expenditure of $100,000. The Senate passed the bill to accept and ratify the treaty made in 1881 with the Shoshone, Barrack and Sheepeate tribes of Indians on Fort Hall and Lemhi reservations, Idaho, for the sale of a portion of their lands. A bill passed granting the Lost Lake and Mount Hood improvement company the right of way for a public road over public lands in Oregon. The inter-State commerce bill was taken up, and George addressed the Senate. George was particularly condemnatory of the pooling system, by which, he said, railroad companies were enabled to extort outrageous charges from people all over the country in order to make up for the companies' fratricidal struggles at a few competitive points. A great railroad man had been credited, George said, with using the expression "damn the public." The public on the other hand, were continually dealing out indefinite damnation to railroad companies, but that did not affect the companies. They could only be affected by positive legal enactment, and proper governmental supervision. Allison reported favorably the House resolution providing that when the two houses adjourn Saturday it be to Monday, January 5. On Hale's suggestion it was laid on the table for the present. Hale, from the Conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, reported the committee were unable to agree. He explained that the House conferees insist the Senate must take the House bill as it had been presented to the Senate, that being the lump appropriation for the coming half year. The Senate conferees, he said, thought that method objectionable. Beck said, as a member of that committee, he had been surprised the committee had not been able even to begin its work on conference. This was owing to the ground taken by the House conferees in declining to take as a basis of the conference the regular appropriation bill passed by the House at the last session, and which the Senate had amended. He agreed in regarding the lump appropriation system as wrong, and Hale's motion was unanimously agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island. The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from J. G. Thompson, ex-sergeant-at-arms of the House, asking Congress to make an appropriation to pay a judgment rendered against him by the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, in the suit of Hallett Kilbourne, to reimburse him (Thompson) for expenses incurred by him and to pay him reasonable compensation for his time and trouble. Referred to the judiciary committee, with authority to report at any time. The inter-state commerce bill was taken up. Hewitt spoke until his time expired, and Warner (Ohio) obtained the floor, and yielded it to him. To this arrangement Reagan objected, on the ground the debate had been already very protracted. Hewitt replied that the voice of New York had not been heard in this debate. If the gentleman chose to paralyze the voice of New York, let him take the consequences. Reagan—"I withdraw the objection. Let the voice of New York be heard." Hewitt then continued his remarks, and general discussion followed, which was interrupted by Ermentrout presenting from the committee on accounts a privileged resolution regulating the manner in which the expenses of the committee investigating the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright should be disbursed. A dispute arose as to the occupancy of the floor by Keifer, and the Republicans, feeling aggrieved at the ruling of the Speaker, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. It was adopted. Reagan moved that all debate on the third section of the Inter-state commerce bill close in five minutes. Republicans desired longer time, and after nearly an hour was lost in roll calls, ten minutes were accorded them. In the course of discussion Budd contended that the provisions of the bill did not prevent "physical pooling," as contra-distinguished from mental pooling, and though Reagan denied this was the case, he permitted Budd to offer an amendment, which was adopted, to remedy the difficulty. Further consideration of the bill was postponed. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking an appropriation of $40,000 for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. Referred. Blanchard introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the power vested in the executive to make treaties by and with the consent of the Senate shall not be construed to embrace reciprocity treaties affecting the revenues of the government, and reciprocity treaties affecting the revenues shall not be made by the executive or confirmed by the Senate until Congress shall have agreed to the proposed changes.

Recess until 8 p. m., the evening session for consideration of pension bills.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the Senate joint resolution was passed by the House, declaring Christmas and New Year's days holidays for all per diem government employes.

The House Saturday adjourned till Wednesday, December 24. Though there is no definite agreement that no business shall be transacted Wednesday, there is a tacit understanding to that effect, and it is also understood that consecutive adjournments shall be taken for three business days at a time until January 5

The Liquor Traffic.

Sen. Blair called up the bill providing for a commission to examine into the liquor traffic. He said it was a bill already passed four times by the Senate but not acted upon by the House. The motion was opposed, but the bill was taken up and passed—yeas 24, nays 16.

Before voting, Vest, who opposed the bill, remarked he did not propose to be placed by his vote in any attitude of hostility to temperance, but he regarded the subject matter of the bill as belonging exclusively to the states, and there was no evidence that the state governments were not entirely competent to deal with it.

YEAS—Allison, Blair, Cameron (Wis.), Cameron (Pa.), Conger, Cullum, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, George, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Lapham, Manderson, Miller (Cal.), Miller (N. Y.), Morrill, Platt, Sawyer, Sherman, Van Wyck and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Bayard, Beck, Butler, Cockrell, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Jonas, Jones (Fla.), Maxey, Morgan, Pugh, Slater, Vest, Voorhees, and Walker—16.

The Spanish Treaty.

Opposition to the Spanish treaty in the country at large, particularly on the part of those interested in the manufacture and cultivation of sugar and tobacco, is daily becoming more manifest. Senators and representatives are receiving letters by hundreds protesting against its ratification. Both Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison to-day expressed themselves as confident that it would be rejected.

A Crash at the Exposition.

Three hundred feet of iron frame work of the large hotel erected west of the main exposition building fell with terrible crash Sunday. Frank Green, colored, of Nashville, was instantly killed; Albert Freese, of Michigan, mortally wounded, and James Carroll, of Chicago, severely injured internally. Peter & Connelly, of Pittsburg, were the contractors.

The Telephone War.

The United States telephone manufacturing company of New York, and the McDonough telephone and telegraph company of New Jersey have filed a bill in the United States Circuit court at Trenton, N. J., asking for an injunction against the American bell telephone company of New York, for infringement of patent and for accounting.

Ohio Gold Mines.

A mineralogist of Cincinnati has gathered from several farms in Clermont county specimens of rock and earth, all of which yield $1,000 in gold to the ton. A company has been formed to buy the farm.

Exports.

Exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week, $6,120,000, against $7,845,000 the previous week.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Partisan Investigation.

Already the investigation into the alleged irregularities in the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals in Southern Ohio, during the October election excitement, is being "laughed out of court." The object of the inquiry is so apparently in the interest of Judge Follett, who was defeated for re-election to Congress by Maj. Butterworth, that the work of the committee is being hooted at. But few people attend the meetings of the committee, and the proceedings attract little or no attention outside of parties directly effected. A member of the committee said that it was already plain that there would be two reports rendered, and that they would be based strictly on partisan grounds. The weight of the testimony produced by both Democrats and Republicans, he thought, depended altogether upon partisan prejudice in its effect. If the deputy marshals, he said, intimidated voters, or would-be voters, the effect was counter balanced by the deputy sheriffs who appeared for the other party. The inquiry will be tedious and uninteresting.

The Dupont Statue.

The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of Rear Admiral Dupont were held in the Dupont Circle. The arrangements were made under the control of Secretary Chandler, assisted by Secretary Lincoln and Col. Rockwell. The details were entrusted to a committee composed of Rear Admirals Warden, Rogers and Wells, and Surgeon General Gunnel. The scene of the unveiling presented an attractive sight, the houses in the vicinity being gaily decorated. Sen. Bayard delivered the address.

Democratic Assassins Indicted.

Private advices received here state that the United States grand jury in New Orleans have indicted the leading participants in the Loureauville election massacre in Iberia Parish, La., which forms one of the chief grounds of contest in the case of William P. Kellogg against Gay in the Third District of Louisiana.

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

Gen. Rosser has been in Washington a few days on his way home from the Nicaraguan isthmus. He is assistant chief engineer of the Maritime canal company. He charges Secretary Frelinghuysen with obstructing the work of the company in order to bring about the treaty which is now before the Senate. The secretary of State says he has had nothing to say about the matter. The Nicaraguan treaty is largely the work of President Arthur, and the secretary naturally disclaims responsibility in the charges which Gen. Rosser makes.

Only One Side of the Question.

Sen. Vest called up his resolution objecting to sending the proposed surveying expedition to Nicaragua. Morgan moved the matter be considered in secret legislative session. The motion was seconded by Cameron (Wis.), and the doors were ordered closed. While the order was being executed, Conger said: "I call for the other side," to which Cameron replied. "There is no other side to it," which raised a laugh at Conger's expense, as the rules provide that on demand being at any time made by two senators, the doors of the Senate shall be closed.

Notes.

There are indications that the signal service sergeant who broke into Lieut. Greely's desk to get at the Howgate letters, acted under orders from some one in official position in that service.

Hon. John R. Lynch, the temporary chairman of the Chicago Republican convention, was married Thursday to one of the highest ladies engaged in the colored schools of Washington.

It is learned that in obedience to the order from the Interior department, ranchmen all over Wyoming are removing their fences from the public domain.

A supplementary report of the gun foundry board was transmitted to the Senate Monday. The board expresses the opinion that two gun foundries should be established, one for the army and one for the navy, at a cost of $1,000,000 each, but it recommends that steel manufacturers be called upon to furnish the material. For this purpose it recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000, one-half for the army and the other half for the navy, to be expended only in payment for steel when accepted and delivered.

INDUSTRIAL.

All the laborers in the Soddy coal mines in Tennessee have struck against a ten per cent reduction. Three hundred are idle.

Notice of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages after the 27th inst. has been given the employes of the New Jersey steel and iron works, at Trenton.

In addition to cutting off pay for extra work at Detroit, the Western Union notified the operators that the time of a day's work would be increased half an hour.

A reduction of 12 per cent. in wages of men working by the day or week at the North Chicago rolling mill company's works at Bay View, will be made January 1. It affects about 500 men.

Employes of the Gould southwestern system say they have information that a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made January 1 in the wages of all employes of the Missouri Pacific system from St. Louis to El Paso and Laredo, numbering 16,000 men. They assert that a gigantic strike will follow.

Saturday the Cleveland rolling mill company posted a notice, informing workmen that five departments of their extensive works in the Eighteenth ward will be closed until further notice. The mills closed are the rail, bar, guide and two steel works. The announcement was a surprise to the several hundred men employed in those departments, as they had no previous knowledge of a shut down. Pres. Chisholm, the only man who has authority to talk for the company, is not in the city. It is impossible, therefore, to learn whether the suspension is temporary or not.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

The Philadelphia board of trade directed the preparation of a memorial to Congress praying that the Spanish treaty be rejected. The Lowell Bankruptcy bill was endorsed.

Riegel & Robinson, clothiers, of Buffalo, have made a general assignment to George Rosenberger, of Rochester. Liabilities, $120,000; stock and assets believed to foot up $100,000; preferred creditors, $54,000.

At the tanners' convention in Cincinnati a resolution was adopted that the production of leather be reduced 33⅓ per cent. for 30 days, beginning Dec. 22, and that an executive committee be appointed, empowered to order a further continuance for another 30 days if necessary.

The iron ore and transportation men prepared a memorial to the United States Senate against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. The memorial states that to admit Cuban ores free to this country would bring disaster to the immense capital and ruin to the large labor interests centered in the iron industry of this country.

Representatives of the Iron mines of the Lake Superior region and interests connected with transporting their ores met in Cleveland and unanimously adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the ratification of the treaty with Spain, especially objecting to the provision admitting Cuban ore free. Eighty-five millions capital were represented at the meeting.

The secretary of the American Iron and Steel association says he has just returned from an extended trip to Pittsburg and other points on the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections, and must frankly say he found most branches of business in a very depressed condition, although there is a notable absence of the hopeless feeling among people which prevailed in the years following the panic of 1873.

Another Coachman Heard From.

The report that Mrs. Emma Britton, the wealthy widow of the late Abram Britton, a daughter of the aristocratic Vredenburgh family and relative by marriage of the Vanderbilts, had been married to Thomas McLaughlin, her 21-year old coachman, has created a sensation in Staten Island. The story proved to be true. McLaughlin is a handsome young Irishman and entered the employ of Mrs. Britton seven months ago. He became ill shortly after and the widow nursed him tenderly and the other day married him. McLaughlin is still confined to his bed and his beautiful wife at 40 is at his side.

"We are married legally, and my folks know of it," she said. "If I choose to marry a poor young man, that is my affair, and need trouble nobody else."

She is worth more than $800,000, and has a palace home at Castleton.

Petrified Bodies.

Intense excitement was created at Santa Maria, Cal., by the arrival of a wagon containing two petrified bodies discovered in Gypsum quarry, near Point Sal. The bodies are those of a man and a woman. They were buried side by side with a large boulder between them. The body of the man is in a perfect state of preservation except half of the left arm. Both feet were broken off in the disinterment. The woman was apparently of middle age with very symmetrical proportions. The discovery was made by George Connor and George Holt, miners prospecting in that neighborhood.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

Extra sentries have been placed on duty at London Tower, owing to general nervousness on account of the bridge explosion.

Corean advices state that the British consul to Corea is safe. An English man of war has been ordered to remain in the vicinity of the rebellion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the proposed Nicaragua treaty, says Granville opposed the attempt of Sec. Blaine to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and therefore it is hardly likely Granville will assent to the proposal now.

Near the base of each pier of the bridge is an arched, iron-barred orifice; on each side and toward the top of the orifice of the second pier from the Surrey shore a nail was found driven into the masonry. The block of granite at the left of the orifice has been forced inward fully an inch. The cracks in the granite do not extend far below the surface. The bulk of the timber at the bottom of the bridge has 20 feet blown away. Municipal authorities offer £5,000 reward for the discovery of the authors of the bridge explosion.

An Irish laborer writes the London *Times* that as one result of the explosion 300 Waterside laborers will be thrown out of employment. Foremen, he says, will be afraid to engage Irishmen.

The Dublin *Irishman*, a newspaper, alleges that the British government sent a woman to Ireland with authority to offer a contribution of £500 toward the cost of a launch to be used on the Thames for throwing bombs at the parliament buildings. The paper connects this story with the launch seen near London bridge shortly before the explosion.

Fire broke out in the parcel office of the Windsor railway station Saturday, and burned rapidly for a while, but was soon extinguished. Among the debris found were some brass wheels and bottles, supposed to contain explosives. They are thought to be the remains of an infernal machine. A foreigner was noticed loitering about the station Friday. It is believed the culprit, finding himself unable to enter the royal palace, took the machine to the railway station to rid himself of it. The affair causes great excitement. The wheels found are similar to those found in the machines used in the outrages at Victoria, Paddington and other places, and are of cheap American clock pattern. A tin can containing a dark substance was also found, and its contents are now being analyzed. A fuse made of cotton and saturated with alcohol protruded from the neck of the bottle.

The court of appeal has granted a rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Charles Bradlaugh, who was found guilty of illegally voting in the House of Commons.

The parcel room of the Windsor railway station in which the fire occurred Saturday adjoined the covered way over which the queen passed Wednesday when she started for Osborn. The managers of the Great Western railway assert that the fire was purely accidental, and not due to Fenian agency. They declare that no infernal machine was found and that the ill-smelling white liquid was simply horse medicine.

Canada.

Rev. T. B. Tutler, bishop of Niagara, died at Hamilton, Ont. Several days ago he accidentally ran a three-cornered file into his hand; at first the wound did not give much trouble, but a day or two after it festered and gangrened; blood poisoning set in, from the effects of which he died.

Albert Hall, Montreal, was crowded to witness the contest for the middle-weight championship between Johnny Cash, of New York, and McGlade. The slugging all took place within the last hour, and in the last round McGlade, who was thoroughly done up, was knocked out, stunned, and almost insensible. He did not revive for some time. Seventy-four rounds were fought in five hours.

The Canadian postoffice department have been notified of a mail robbery that has been committed between Kamloops and Victoria, British Columbia. It is stated that $9,000 was stolen, two registered letters containing $4,000 in each, and $1,000 checks. The bag was locked when it reached Victoria and showed no signs of having been tampered with until opened. When it was found the registered letters were not there. There is no clue as to who committed the robbery, as the bag passed through a large number of hands before reaching Victoria.

Russia.

It is reported that the Grand Duchess Sergius, of Russia, has asked the czar to concede her a divorce from the Grand Duke on the ground that he continues to maintain a mistress.

Letters from St. Petersburg give the details of the recent attempt on the life of the Czar. The attempt was made upon the occasion of a recent fete of the Chevaliers of St. George. The rails on the Galschina line over which the Czar's train had to pass, were found loosened at a certain spot. A soldier on guard at the spot where the train was expected to pass over the rails was afterward found murdered.

Another mysterious crime, attributed to Nihilists, has just been discovered at Moscow. The police had their attention attracted to the cellar of an old unoccupied building by a terrible smell which proceeded from the place. They found in the cellar the decaying corpse of a young man whose identity had been effectually destroyed by the use of vitriol. The fluid had been liberally dashed over the victim and his head, neck, chest and arms were burned. In addition to this his head had been smashed, and two large stones, with which this had evidently been done, were found covered with blood and tufts of hair, lying near the body. The police believe that the victim was some young student who had joined the Nihilists and had betrayed some of their secrets. Their theory is that he was decoyed into the cellar by the conspirators, and after being disfigured by vitriol, was finally murdered. A search is being made in the various colleges to ascertain if any students are missing.

The Congo Country.

Stanley has written a letter in reference to Congo matters, in which he points out the urgent necessity of settling the neutralization of the Congo country, of determining definitely its frontier, and bringing about a general recognition of the African international association before the Berlin conference concluded its labors. If these problems shall not be settled, he thinks the Congo will only prove a tempting bait to France and Portugal. He thinks England should propose to Germany that inasmuch as the association cannot make war, therefore war shall not be made against the association. If the conference disbands before these great questions have been settled, then farewell to the Congo basin, and a long good night to its development.

Germany.

A Leipsic dispatch says: The names of the anarchists, besides Reinsdorf and Bachmann, whose trial began Monday for attempting to cause the explosion at the unveiling of the Neidenwald monument to Germany, are Kuechlen, Rupsch, Holzhauer, Soehngen, Rheinbach and Taellner. The trial will last a week. Four counsel are employed for the defense. Rupsch confessed that Reinsdorf ordered him to fire the mine. This consisted of a large stone jar and glass bottle, filled with dynamite furnished with percussion caps. To these a fuse was attached, and the whole placed in a drain which crosses the road about ten minutes' walk from Niedenwald. He was ordered to fire the train when Emperor William's carriage was 50 feet distant from the train, by applying a lighted cigar to the fuse placed at the side of the roadway. Rupsch asserts he was unwilling to effect the explosion, and only applied an unlighted cigar. Kuechlen upbraided Rupsch for his failure, and the latter gave as an explanation of the failure that the fuse was wet and failed to light. Kuechlen then told Rupsch to place a new tinder in the fuse and explode the mine when the emperor was returning. Rupsch returned to the drain, fastened a fresh tinder to the fuse, but cut the fuse two metres from the charge. When the emperor returned to the proper spot Rupsch applied a burning cigar to the fuse and walked away. Kuechlen was very angry at the second failure. When the road was clear of people he removed the dynamite to the grand pavillion at Rudesheim, where a concert was in progress. Kuechlen thereupon sneaked away. Rupsch exploded the dynamite ten paces from the pavillion and ran away. He declared he only wished to see the unveiling of the monument without expense, and he intended from the first to frustrate the murderous plan.

In the Anarchist trial at Leipsic Reinsdorf confessed that he was connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany at Niederwald, and referred in a most vehement manner to the condition of the working people. The judges were frequently compelled to interfere and rebuke the prisoner. Reinsdorf continued saying that the task of obtaining freedom devolved upon the workmen themselves and contests at the polls, so beloved by social democrats, were absurd and irrational. The Anarchist programme of action would alone do any good, and the end justifies the means. There was no good in being sentimental and he had done his duty as an Anarchist. He admitted he had persuaded Rupsch and Kuechler to join him, and he gave them necessary instructions as to the handling and placing of the dynamite; adding boldly that if he had not been ill, he himself would probably have committed the assassination at Niederwald.

Sentence has been pronounced at Leipsic in the case of anarchists tried last week for an attempt to assassinate Emperor William at Niederwald. Reinsdorf, Ruposch and Kuechler were sentenced to death; Holzhauer and Bachmann were condemned to 10 years penal servitude; Soechner, Reinbach and Tollen were acquitted.

The *North German Gazette* intimates that Bismarck has decided to rest from public duties. The *Gazette* argues that the chancellor must feel convinced, as the obstructive policy of the opposition party in the Reichstag develops itself, that it is better for him to consult his health and prepare for the inevitable conflicts of the winter session, which will be the result of this obstructive policy, than to sacrifice his health by honorable effort in the dishonorable struggle.

Melbourne advices say it is reported that the German flag has been hoisted over the Islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and over the Admiralty Islands, and portions of the north coast of New Guinea.

The German foreign office has many requests for employment in Africa. The applicants are referred to German firms which have branches in that country.

The Imperial Supreme court at Leipsic has rejected the appeal of Madame Kolomine against the decree of divorce granted by the court at Darmstadt to the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse.

Austria.

A Vienna dispatch says Jauner shot himself at the village of Kierling, a short distance west of Vienna. Only 24 florins were found on the body.

Directors of the bank have raised the million florins, so as to be able to meet the run on the bank. The bank is honoring all demands without regard to stipulated date when payment is due. The municipal authorities have served notice that the city will withdraw its deposit of 4,500,000 florins. The bank is receiving many other notices of withdrawal of deposit.

Egypt.

A French journalist, M. Pain, writes the *Bosphore Egyptien* giving an account of an interview with El Mahdi. El Mahdi received him kindly and greeted him in a Christian fashion. Pain told El Mahdi that he had become a Moslem in conviction, and explained that the object of his visit was to prove to the Frenchmen that El Mahdi was not a barbarian, a man of blood, killing all who refused to serve him, whether they be believers or heretics. El Mahdi replied: "Good! Remain with me and you shall see with your own eyes." Pain accompanies El Mahdi to Khartoum, and is being well treated.

China.

Admiral Peyren, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Gen. Briere De L'Isle, saying: "Two or three thousand Chinese left the mountains intending to attack a village eight kilometre, northeast of Chu. A portion of the Chu garrison, assisted by some friendly natives, dispersed the Chinese, inflicting heavy loss. The French lost 24 in killed and wounded."

The French force in Tonquin is strongly entrenched at Longkepe. The Chinese are in force four miles distance. The French anxiously await reinforcements. There have been many deaths among soldiers, and a large number are unfit for service. Operations in Formosa are at a standstill.

France.

The Budget committee of the French Senate restored the credits for salaries of the clergy and other religious bodies rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.

In the French chamber of deputies a motion to abolish the French embassy at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 293 to 168. In the course of debate, Prime Minister Ferry took occasion to speak in a highly eulogistic manner of Pope Leo XIII.

Isthmus of Panama.

A powerful Anglo-Dutch company has signed a contract for cutting 15,000,000 metres of canal on the Culebra section at a figure under eight francs per metre, the work to be finished within two years. A large force of Europeans has been ordered for the work.

South America.

Capt. Forbes, of the bark Albemarle, says when he left Rio Janeiro November 12, there were rumors of war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Brazilian authorities were conscripting for the army. An American gentleman who arrived at Rio from Buenos Ayres, told Forbes that the Argentines had 120,000 men ready to throw across the frontier as soon as war was declared. The Brazilian navy has been put in readiness for active service.

The reports of probable war between Brazil and Argentine Republic grew out of the annual maneuvers of troops and evolutions of the fleet at Buneos Ayres.

Italy.

A dispatch from Turin says there is no foundation for the rumor that Louis Kossuth is dead. The venerable patriot is in excellent health.

A New York Mystery.

An anonymous correspondent wrote to Sanitary headquarters that there was a small graveyard in the left of house No. 11 West Third street. He avers that some human skulls and bones have been there for years, and no one knew anything about them. A visit to the loft showed the place was filled with skeletons and human bones in all states of mouldiness. All sorts of rumors are rife regarding the manner in which the bones came into the loft, but none can be traced to any reliable source. The bones were sent to the morgue; and the police are endeavoring to clear away the mystery surrounding them.

Confederate Money in Russia.

The secretary of the treasury has received a letter from a resident of Riga, Russia, enclosing a $100 note on the Confederate States, which he says he inherited from his uncle, and wants exchanged for currency. The note has been returned to the sender, with the information that it is worthless.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Two hundred colored people have left Florence, S. C., for Arkansas.

The poet Whittier observed his 77th birthday at his winter home, Oak Knoll, Danvers, Wednesday.

The coal miners all along the Monongahela river, as anticipated, went out on a strike for an advance of a half a cent per bushel.

The committee of Philadelphia councils have consented to allow the old liberty bell to be sent to the exposition at New Orleans.

The residence of J. F. Lucas, at Mitchell, Dak., burned, and his three-year-old boy burned to death. Mrs. Lucas went out, left the child in the cradle, and locked the door.

Potts & Locker, trading as the Helvetia Leather Co., Lancaster, Pa., failed on executions for $5,000; liabilities heavy. J. H. Abraham, cigar manufacturer, also failed on a sheriff's execution for $2,100.

A prominent railway official of Chicago, says the roads would not reduce present freight rates; to do so at the present time meant to discharge thousands of men and a reduction of wages of all others, which would result in a repetition of the scenes of 1877.

The National Sugar Growers' association concluded its labors at St. Lous Thursday. A committee was appointed to establish the nomenclature of seeds. Marked hostility was manifested against the Spanish treaty. The opinion was expressed that the glucose business was about ended,

Mrs. Bridget Farley, of Bridgeport, Conn., who is 103 years old, went shopping Thursday and held quite a reception in one of the stores. Among those present at this informal reception were P. T. Barnum and Mrs. Charles Stratton, widow of Tom Thumb.

The wild man captured near Jasper, Tenn., has been indentified as the private secretary of Miss St. Pierre, a capitalist who owns coal mines in Anderson county. He loved her deeply, and has been missing for three months, having gone off while suffering from delirium tremens. Miss St. Pierre offered $1,000 for his capture.

The Royal New Brunswick lottery has collapsed. Nate S. Read, of Philadelphia, was the leader of the enterprise. The company is said to have paid the government $20,000 a year for postage, and the postmaster at St. Stephen derived a larger income from his office than any postmaster in Canada. The concern was never known to have a drawing or give a prize.

The superintendent of Yellow Stone national park recently notified various squatters and settlers within the confines of the park to move, and they failing to do so, he last Tuesday, aided by a squad of police and assistants, burned several ranches near the border line of Gallatin county, and ejected the intruders. One mountaineer, known as Buckskin Joe, for showing fight and resisting, was arrested and sent to Wyoming for trial.

Friends of the national aid to common school education will forward to Congress the minutes of the proceedings of their meetings. It says: "The number of illiterate voters in nearly every state is larger than the majority in said state for either political party at presidential elections. In some of the states it is from 40 to 50 per cent. of the whole number of voters, hence the decision of the Presidency is always possibly in the hands of those who cannot read the ballots they are empowered to cast."

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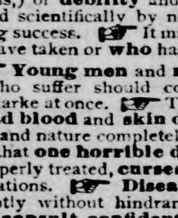

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O. J. & William Wilson, bankers, of Ottawa, Ill., have made an assignment. Liabilities of bank, $80,000; individual liabilities, $20,000. The bank assets are placed at $85,000; individual assets at $82,000.

The coal miners at Coal Creek, Elmore, Walsenburg and Cameron, Dak., twelve hundred in all, have resumed work at the old rates

At Lincoln, Neb., John W. McConnell, dry goods merchant, made an assignment. Liabilities, $61,000; nominal assets, $75,000.

Chief Engineer Richard Milne Bantleman, of the United States navy, died at the Girard House, Philadelphia, of congestion of the liver.

At Gallipolis, O., the towboat Raymond Horner ran into the ferry boat Champion, nearly destroying the latter. George Henry, a passenger, was instantly killed.

The Boston *Herald* prints a long list of Boston's heavy tax-payers and gives many interesting statistics concerning the city's revenue from municipal taxation. The tax warrants for 1884 call for $11,288,369, an increase of $1,600,000 over the preceding year. The rate of taxation is $17 on $1,000, a rate $1.50 higher than ever before fixed since Boston was founded.

On last Friday, Matthew Butler, a coal miner, of East Brady, Pa., who is said to be insane, attacked his wife for some fancied wrong, and beat her in such a brutal manner that she died from the injuries inflicted. Butler was arrested.

The Pittsburg Iron Works company, at Venner's station, ordered a 12½ per cent. reduction in the wages of all employers, except those governed by the Amalgamated association scale. The workmen decided to continue work at the reduction. Five hundred men are affected.

The New England society celebrated at a banquet in New York Monday night. The room was festooned with American flags. Gen. Sherman, nearly concealed by a large vase of flowers, responded to the sentiment, "Our Country."

Egbert Earl and infant daughter were suffocated by coal gas from a stove at Albany, N. Y. A boy sleeping with his father, and the mother, with whom the babe was sleeping, are alive, but in a critical condition.

A gas leak in No. 2 upper empire wolf mill, at Clayville, near Utica, Sunday, caused its total destruction by fire. Loss, $100,000; insured.

William Fletas, incarcerated at Madison, La., for robbery, having threatened the lives of all who aided in his arrest, a party of fifteen men took possession of the jail Monday and shot the prisoner to death. Fletas a year ago killed P. Gillespie, in Madisonville. He was tried and acquitted. It is alleged he displayed symptoms of insanity, and at times was violent and dangerous.

The New York Chamber of Commerce voted *viva voce* that the Spanish-American treaty now before the Senate is hostile to the interests of the people of the United States and ought not to be confirmed.

After an unsuccessful attempt to take the life of his wife at Wausau, Wis., Francis DeLilise went to the house of his brother, who was confined to bed by illness, and deliberately chopped the helpless man into pieces, nearly severing the head from the body. The murderer is evidently insane on religious matters, as when standing over the body of his victim he exclaimed, "Christ has come; his blood flows freely for all." He was arrested and is now lodged in jail.

There was a railroad accident on the Chesapeake & Ohio road near Addyville, Ky., in which William Buddington, fireman, was instantly killed and George Gore, engineer, badly injured. The locomotive ran over a cow and was derailed and fell down an embankment, carrying eight freight cars, which were completely demolished. The other train men escaped without injury. Buddington's home is in Alabama.

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Cleveland's Cabinet.

There is good authority for the belief that Cleveland has added to the list of cabinet possibilities on whom he looks with favor the name of Col. Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. A Democrat who saw Cleveland yesterday confirms the previous reports as to Bayard, Garland and Whitney, and adds to them the name of Col, Vilas. The same gentleman said: "The governor is not going to be in a hurry. He says he has two months in which to make up his mind and that the best names suggested may come to him in the last week." John R. McLean had an opportunity to present his claims for the postmaster-generalship. He got no satisfaction as to himself, but was told he need not worry about any of his enemies in Ohio getting into the cabinet.

Ex-Drawing Master or Marquis.

William Oliver, of London, England, noted as the betrothed of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the wealthy publisher of New York, and living under the title of the Marquis De Leuville, began suit Monday against the *World* for $25,000 damages, caused by the recent publication of a story questioning the right of Wm. Oliver to the title he claims. William Oliver sues under the title of the Marquis De Leuville, and a vast amount of fun is anticipated should the case ever come to trial. It was rumored that Mrs. Leslie had changed her mind about marrying the ex-drawing master, of London.

Editor Storey's Wills.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey submitted for probate Monday the will of her late husband, drawn in August, 1879, the court having refused to admit to probate the will drawn in 1881, on the ground that Mr. Storey, at that time, was of unsound mind. Judge Knickerbocker refused to admit the 1879 will to probate, pending the result of the appeal taken in the case of the 1881 will. From the refusal of the court to admit the 1881 will, Mrs. Storey took an appeal, but afterwards dismissed it. The blood heirs took an appeal, but their appeal is still pending.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1884.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$4,116,000
Specie, increase	809,000
Legal tenders, decrease	1,253,000
Deposits, increase	4,489,000
Circulation, increase	43,000
Reserve, decrease	1,565,000

The banks hold $40,686,000 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 1@1½ ₱ cent. Bar silver, 107⅜. Stocks a fraction lower after 11, but near mid-day was strong again, and business moderate.

Government bonds—3s, 101½; 4½s, 113⅜; 4s, 122⅞; Pacific 6s, of '95, 126.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 16.
4½'s coupons	113⅜	113¼
4's coupons	122⅞	122⅝
3's registered	101½	101
Pacific 6's, '95	126	126

TRADE.

In some branches of business trade showed a slight improvement at the close of the week ending Tuesday, December 23. However, business is yet dull. Business men are confident that a more active trade will soon be noticed.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No 2 Red wheat was worth 66½c in this market; on Wednesday it was placed at 67½c; on Thursday 67c was the value; on Friday it closed at 67c; on Saturday it moved up to 68¼c. and yesterday 68¼c was the price, showing an advance during the week of 2c.

Within the past week, the grain markets of the country have been somewhat irregular, although a gain has occurred in values. The expectation that business generally will be more animated after the holidays has imparted a little better feeling in the grain trade. But it is doubtful if any substantial gain will be made within the next fortnight. It would seem that wheat has reached a point from which it will not go lower. The outlook is that a strengthening in prices will take place within the next two or three weeks that will be permanent. In corn the receipts at this point were less than might have been anticipated. There is a pretty fair tone to the market, and prices show an advance within the week. When the great volume of corn begins to move, lower prices may be expected.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange Cash wheat moved a little more freely than on yesterday, and the leading grade was a fraction higher.

Sales No 2 Red Wheat to-day	9,000
" " " yesterday	2,000

No 2 Red Wheat, 69¼c, ¾c advance; No 2 Red Wabash, soft, 76½c; No 2 Lake Shore Red, 77½c, ½c lower; No 3 Red, no transactions; Rejected Red, 50c.

For future delivery trade was of moderate proportions in No 2 wheat. Prices but little changed.

	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.	April bu.
Sales to-day	....	1000	4500	....	....
" yesterday	....	10300	55000	....	....

Seller January, 69½c, no change; seller February, 71½c, 71c, and to close 71½c, ½c up; seller May, 76c, rose to 76½c, and closed at 76c, ½c advance.

Cash Corn—Small business. Prices steady.

Sales cash corn to-day	6,000 bu.
Sales cash corn yesterday	13,500 bu.

No 2 corn, 40c; D. & M. do., 39½c; No 3 corn, 38c.

Dressed Hogs—Sales 66 head. Prices steady and unchanged at $5 for all weights.

Clover Seed—sale 10 bags prime at yesterday's price, $4.30.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—Wheat—sales No 1 hard spring in car lots at 80½c. Corn neglected and market bare for the time being. Oats nominal at 31c for No 2 white, on track.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 23.—Oil—Market dull and not much doing; opened at 74¾c, declined to 74½c, and at 1 o'clock was steady at 74½c. The total daily production of Thorn Creek wells was 7,142 barrels; Fisher No. 8 is still burning.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—Wheat quiet; No 2, 70¾c; December, 70¾c; January, 70¾c; February, 71½c. Corn lower; No 2, 35½c; No 3, delivered, 37c. Oats firm; No 2, 24¾c; No 3 delivered, 37c. Rye scarce; No 1, 52½c; No 2, 50½c. Barley firm; No 2, 51c; extra No 3 extra, 45c.

DETROIT, Dec. 23—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, 76¾c cash; 76¾c December; 77c January; 78½c February; No. 2 Red, 78c cash and December; 78c January, nominal; —c February; No. 3 Red, 66½c; Michigan soft No 2 red, 78c. Corn—No 2, cash, 39½c bid; Mixed, —c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28½c; No 2, 27½c; light mixed, 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Flour dull; Ohio, $3 62½@4 50; Indiana, $3 50@4 50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois, $3 75@4 50; winter patent, $4 25@5 00; Minnesota patent, $3 75@4 25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, December, 77¾@78c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 3 mixed, 46c; steamer and yellow, 47@47½c; No. 2 mixed, choice, 48½c; No. 2 yellow, 48c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 3 mixed, —c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 white, 34½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Wheat moderately firm, but a shade lower; 71⅞c cash; 72½c January; 73¾c February; 79c May. Corn lower for year, other futures steady; 35⅛c cash; 35⅛c year; 35¼c January; 34¾c February; 37⅞c May. Oats steady; 24¾c cash; 24⅜c January; 25 February; 28⅛c May. Rye quiet at 52c. Barley firmer at at 56c. Flax seed easy at 135½@136. Whisky steady at 113c. Pork stronger and higher; $11 12½ January; $11 22½ February. Lard firm and higher; $6 62½ December; $6 67½ January; $6 75 February; $— March.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Flour—Sales, 12,000 bbls; market about steady; moderate export and local demand. Wheat—Market unsettled and ¾@⅝c lower; moderate business; No 1 White, nominal; sales 192,000 bu No. 2 Red, January, 80¼@80⅜c; 384,000 bu do February, 82¾@83c; 160,000 bu do March, 84½@85⅛c; 112,000 bu do April, 87¼c; 240,000 bu do May, 88¾@89c. Corn—market better and quiet; mixed western, spot, 48@55½c; futures, 46¾@54½c; sales, 256,000 bu. Oats—sales, 70,000 bu; western, 32@37¼c. Beef quiet and firm; new extra mess, $11 50@$12 00. Pork firm and quiet; new mess, $12 25@12 50. Lard higher and firm; steam rendered at $7 15. Butter dull and easy; western at 9@29c. Cheese firm at 10@13¾c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady. Petroleum firm. Rice quiet and steady. Coffee dull. Freights steady. Turpentine steady at 30½@31c. Rosin dull at $1 22½@1 27½. Tallow steady at 6c for western. Eggs dull at 28@28½c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23—Flour—Market quiet and steady, except a decline of 25c on Howard street and western superfine. Wheat—western higher and firm; No. 2 winter, red, spot, 79½@79¾c; December, 79½@79¾c; January, 80¼@80½c; February, 81½@82c; March, 83⅜@84c; May, 87½@88. Corn—Western steady and firm; western mixed, spot, 45½@45¾c; December, 47½@48c; new year, —c; January, 46½@46¾c; February, 45½@46c steamer; 45¾c bid. Oats firm and quiet; Pennsylvania, —c; western white, 34@36c; mixed, 32@33½c. Rye quiet at 60@62c. Hay quiet and steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $—. Provisions steady but quiet; mess pork, $12 75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $6 00@7 00. Bacon—shoulders, $7 25; clear rib sides, $8 50; hams, $11 75@12 75. Lard, refined, $8 25. Butter unchanged; choice western packed, —c; creamery, —c. Eggs unchanged at —c; limed, —c. Petroleum—refined, —c. Coffee quiet and easy; Rio cargos, ordinary to fair, —c. Sugar—A soft, —c. Copper refined lower and dull at 10¾@11c. Whisky steady at 118@119c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, steady; cotton, 15-64d; flour, 1s 6d; grain 6@6¼d.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23. Flour—Unchanged. Wheat active; opened about steady, declined ¼c, then advanced, and closed ⅜@⅝c above yesterday; No 2 red, 79½@80c cash; 79⅝@80½c December; 80@81c January; 81½@82½c February; 87@88½c May, closing at outside prices. Corn lower and inactive; 33¼@34⅜c cash; 33⅛@34⅛c December; 32½@32½c January; 32½@33¾c February; 33½c March; 34⅛@35c May. Oats, higher for cash; options very slow; 25½@26½c cash; 25⅜c May. Rye dull at 47 bid. Barley dull at 50@75c. Lead dull at $3 37½. Butter unchanged. Eggs lower at 24c. Flax seed firm at $1 32. Hay unchanged. Bran unchanged. Corn meal quiet at $2 00. Whisky steady at 112c. Provisions firm, higher and active, Pork, at $11 30 cash. Bulk meats—long clear, $5 70; short rib, $5 80; short clear, $6 05. Bacon—long clear, $6 62½; short rib, $6 75; short clear, $6 85@7 00. Lard higher at $6 55. Hogs—Market active and firm; light, $4 00@4 15; packing, $4 10@4 25; heavy, $4 15@4 35; receipts, 90,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head. Cattle—supply and demand very small; only local trade; receipts, 300 head.

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We have suggestions to make as to Holiday presents. Don't waste your money on articles that are mere show, of which the eye tires, and which, before they have been in possession a week, have no value in the eyes of the recipient. In making Holiday presents combine utility with generosity, and make presents of articles that will be useful as well as ornamental, that will be used for years, and when used will be always a reminder of the giver.

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Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $3 50@4 35; packing and butchers', $4 25@4 50. Receipts, 8,600 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 222—Cattle—Market slow and unchanged; prime, $5 50@5 75; fair to good, $5 00@5 25; common and medium, $4 00@5 00; receipts, 1,026 head; shipments, 1,539 head. Hogs—Market dull; receipts, 11,400 head; shipments, 4,300 head; Philadelphias, $4 30@4 35; Yorkers, $4 20@4 33; Baltimores, $4 35@4 40; roughs, $3 00@3 75. Sheep—Market demoralized and 50c lower; receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Cattle—Market dull and without material change; best, $5 75@5 87½; first quality, $4 25@5 62½; medium, $3 50@4 25; ordinary, $2 75@3 00; most sales at $4 00@5 50. Receipts, 1,179 head; sales, 879 head. Swine—Fair supply and market in good demand; receipts, 5,505 head; sales at $5 50@6 37½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,209 head; sheep, $2 00@5 00; lambs, $3 00@5 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Cattle in fair demand; receipts, 2,400 head; prime, $6 25@7 00; good, $5 25@6 00; medium, $4 25@5 75; common, $3 00@4 00. Sheep—In fair demand; receipts, 12,000 head; prime, $5 00@6 25; good, $4 00@4 50; medium, $3 00@3 75; common, $2 00@2 75; lambs, $3 00@6 35. Hogs—Fair demand; receipts, 5,6?0 head; selling at $6 00@6 ?0.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,902 head, making 11,050 head for the week; market opened firm and closed dull, weak and lower; extremes, steers, $4 60@7 50; general sales, $5 00@6 44; exporters used 50 carloads. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head, making 38,900 for the week; market irregular, with early sales at full prices, closing lower; extremes, sheep, $3 50@6 00; lambs, $4 75@6 25; a carload extra lambs, $6 75. Hogs—Receipts, 13,300 head, making 43,100 head for the week; market dull at $4 50@4 60.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; demand weak; best grades nominally weaker at $5 75@6 25; good to choice shipping, $5 00@5 40; common to fair, $4 00@4 90; Texans at $3 00@4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market slow; inferior to fair, $2 75@3 00; medium to good, $2 80@3 30; choice to extra, $3 50@4 00; lambs, $4 40@5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 37,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market 5c@10c lower; rough packing, $4 00@4 20; packing and shipping, $4 30@4 45; light, $4 00@4 35; skips, $3 00@4 00.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 6?0 head; market dull, weak and lower; extra Christmas steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $5 90@6 25; fair to good native shipping steers, 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, $4 ?0@5 50; light butchers, $3 75@4 30; cows and heifers, $3 00@4 00; common to fat old cows, $2 00@3 40; stockers and feeders, $4 ... Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 8,?00 head; market dull and lower; common to fair, $— @3 00; choice $3 75@4 00; good to choice feeders, $4 10@4 25; western lambs, $5 [illegible]; Canada lambs, $5 00@5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market dull, weak and lower; good to choice Yorkers, $4 25@4 30; [illegible] $4 20; good mediums, $4 25@4 30; a few extra selected heavy, $4 35.

Foreign Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of British grain trade for the past week says: The week's rainfall has materially improved already promising autumn crops. Trade past week has been stationary.

Sales of English wheat for the week, [illegible] quarters at 31s 5d ₱ quarter, against 37... quarters at 33s 2d for the corresponding week last year.

Foreign wheat quiet with small demand; holders, however, seem to be in better spirits, and anticipate a material reduction in stocks at the end of the year. Maize scarce, and occasionally dearer; in wheat cargoes off coast a small business was done; of California wheat, new crop, now at Liverpool, the grain is described as bolder and color and quality better than in 1883; nine cargoes arrived during the week, 3 sold and 5 remained; trade in forward months livelier; fair business done in California wheat; 13 cargoes sold at 33s 6d@35s; 3 cargoes to-day of a holiday character; foreign wheat quiet; retail demand for flour dull and unchanged; maize and barley steady.

Wool Market.

The Boston Wool Circular of Gray, Dower, Gould & Co. says: The receipts of domestic wool show quite a falling off as compared with last year, for some years past, and with a good demand the stock has been materially reduced. There is, however, a good supply still on hand to select from, but manufacturers would do well to consider that now is the time to make selections, before stocks become still further reduced. There is a firm feeling for washed fleeces, and, although no improvement in prices has taken place, the tendency of the market is upward. The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and XXX, and above, 32@35½c; Michigan X fleeces, 30c; Territory, 16@23½c; Texas, 12@23c; California spring, 16@24c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 18@28½c; super and X pulled, 25@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23. The demand for combing wools, both washed and unwashed, is about equal to the offerings. Pulled wools are moving more freely.

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